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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,640. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE.—A special Assembly committee was appointed yesterday to investigate the reasons for a deficiency of over $400,000 in the finances of Syracuse. There is a report at Albany that this investigation is directed at Mayor McGuire, whom Tammany is said to fear as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. At a hearing by the Assembly Cities Committee on the Weekes bill to keep heavy wagons off Fifth Avenue during certain hours, a number of truckmen opposed the measure, while a representative of the express companies declared they had no objections. A subcommittee of the Assembly Public Health Committee was appointed to investigate the pure-beer problem. The Senate passed the Chicago and Alton Bond bill.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—Some of the Republican members of the House fear that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill will not be passed, and one of those who favor it admitted yesterday that the outlook was bad. There was a long debate on the bill in the House yesterday, which was continued in the evening. Mr. McCall, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, who voted against the bill, gave his reasons for doing so in a lengthy speech. He declared that the proposed measure was entirely unconstitutional, as proved by frequent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and that it was unfair to the people of Puerto Rico. Gen. Grosvenor and others spoke in favor of the bill. An agreement between the Senate and House conferrees on the Currency bill has nearly been reached, and the result of their deliberations will be reported today. The friends of Mr. Quay are losing hope that he will be seated in the Senate.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Cronje has refused to comply with a demand of Gen. Kitchener for his unconditional surrender, and announces he will fight to the death. His position is desperate. Buller's troops are advancing steadily. On Tuesday the Boers were forced from their last position south of the Tugela. It is expected that the advancing army, which is now visible from Ladysmith, will reach that place in a few days. A resolution ordering an investigation of the charges made by ex-Consul Macrum was introduced in the House. A tariff war with the United States is prophesied by the German newspapers if the amended Meat Inspection bill be passed. Stringent measures have been announced by the authorities for the suppression of the strike in Saxony. A large number of French officials were present at the banquet given by the American University Dinner Club in Paris in honor of Washington's Birthday. The day was also celebrated in Rome, Vienna, and other cities. The Pope gave his blessing yesterday in St. Peter's Church to 15,000 Italian pilgrims.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Henry C. Miner, who had had a successful career as theatrical manager and owner of theatres, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Riverside Drive and West Seventy-sixth Street, this city.

Page 3.

At the dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution last night announcement was made of the names of the young winners of prize medals for essays upon Washington as a General.

Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, spoke at the annual dinner of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, on the cordial relations existing between this country and Japan.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, will appeal to the General Assembly of the Church to take action against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, accused of heretical teachings as Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary.

Page 8.

A. T. Dennett, the former associate of Dr. Parkhurst, was placed in an insane asylum yesterday.

The judging was completed yesterday at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden and awards were made in thirty-four classes.

Governor General Wood will allow Cubans who became American citizens during the Spanish régime to vote at the coming elections.

Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg yesterday won the Clarence Mackay Cup and the amateur championship of America at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club. Dan Bradley and Robert A. Welch tied for second place.

A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. Otis yesterday announced the death of Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, at Baliuag, from malarial fever. Capt. Langworthy was a resident of California. News has been received that Ernest Kingdon of Stafford, N. Y., a private in the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, is to be shot for sleeping at his post.

Page 9.

Gen. John McNulta, known as the "Great American Receiver," died suddenly in Washington yesterday.

The Chinese Minister, in a speech at Philadelphia, suggested the extension of the Monroe doctrine to China, and indicated measures this country should adopt with regard to the Philippines.

Page 12.

The formal presentation of the new hall of the Board of Education to the city took place yesterday.

Two Italians entered a house in the Borough of the Bronx and after binding and gagging Mrs. Matthies Wilson, made way with her savings. They were subsequently captured.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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GOV. ROOSEVELT AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in this city at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, addressed the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Twentieth Century Club at 5 o'clock, dined at the Saturn Club at 6 o'clock, addressed the members of the Sixty-fifth Regiment at the State Arsenal at 8:25 o'clock, unveiled a tablet to the memory of the twenty-two members of that organization who died while in service in the Spanish-American War, and returning to the Saturn Club with the regiment as an escort, took part in the club's Washington Birthday celebration, delivering a third speech.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning he will be the guest of honor at a breakfast to be given him by prominent Republicans at the Iroquois; from 11 o'clock until noon he will receive the members of the Republican organization of Erie County, and at 1 o'clock he will return to Albany.

NEW ROUTE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 22.—Atlantic City will soon have a new railway connection, which will cut the time down to less than two hours to New York. Several capitalists and railroad men in Philadelphia and New York have been quietly at work during the Winter, and now have all their plans complete, so as to put the new route into service for the coming Summer's business. By the new route the distance will be reduced to 116 miles, and express trains will cover it inside of two hours.

This route will be over the Jersey Central's tracks from New York by way of Red Bank, thence to Lakewood, and on to Whiting's Junction. From the latter place trains will be run over the Tuckerton Railway to Tuckerton, via Barnegat. From Tuckerton to Brigantine, a distance of only twelve miles, there is no railroad, but this short gap will be built by the Brigantine Railroad Company. This part of the route has already been surveyed and the rails and ties ordered, so that the work of construction will shortly proceed.

From Brigantine the line will come into Atlantic City over the Reading Railway via Pleasantville into the main station here. George H. Cook of New York is the President and projector of the new Brigantine Railroad Company, and a day or two ago he went over the new line, accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the road and the representative of a large New York banking house. The entire right of way has been secured.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HENRY C. MINER

Drug Clerk, Policeman, and Owner of Theatres.

HAD A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

Best Known Through His Bowery Houses and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Which He Rebuilt.

Henry Clay Miner died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home at Riverside Drive and West Seventy-sixth Street. More familiarly known as "Harry" Miner, he was in active touch with the theatrical world for years. He began life as a drug clerk, served on the police force, and during the active portion of his business life he is said to have controlled more playhouses than any other individual manager.

Mr. Miner's death was entirely unexpected by his family and friends, and was a great shock to those who had been with him only a short time before it happened.

Mr. Miner was an active member of the New York Athletic Club and was a frequent visitor at the clubhouse. He was there last week with John B. Oltmann, the broker, who came to his sudden death as he, Mr. Miner, and others were leaving after a pleasant dinner party. Mr. Miner spent Wednesday evening at the club and seemed in good health at the time.

He arose as usual yesterday morning and remained at his home during the day. Shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon he decided to go out driving and ordered his carriage. While he was waiting for it to be brought around to the house he ordered the butler to bring him a cup of tea. At the same time he suggested to his wife that she call her mother down to the room and have her join them.

Mrs. Miner left the room to comply with his suggestion, and as she did so Mr. Miner arose from the chair in which he was sitting and started to walk to the table on which the butler had placed the tea tray. As he moved he staggered and turned pale. Mrs. Miner returned to the room just in time to hear her husband say:

"Annie, I feel rather queer."

He then fell to the floor. This was at just ten minutes past 4 o'clock. Dr. Stephen Edson and George Rogers were called in, but Mr. Miner had died before they arrived. Father Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament had been sent for, but he arrived too late to see Mr. Miner alive.

MR. MINER'S VARIED CAREER.

The career of "Harry" Miner has been marked with more variations than that of the average successful business man. He was born in this city on March 23, 1842. His father, who was born here before him, constructed the waterworks at Havana, Cuba; invented one of the first rotary printing presses, and built the first locomotive run on Long Island. His son "Harry" first attended Grammar School No. 7, in Chrystie Street, and later the American Institute School. He decided to learn the drug business and became a clerk in the store of Rika, Bertelsen & Co., now Riker & Co., of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Later he was employed in the stores of Charles Hutchings and Demas Barnes & Co. He also read medicine under his brother, Dr. Edward Miner, then President of the Brooklyn Medical College.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Miner was appointed pharmacist of the Mechanics and Artisans' Regiment, stationed on Long Island. In a short time he returned to his occupation as a drug clerk, but ill health caused him to give up the business, and then he became a member of the police force, serving for two years. Part of the time he did patrol duty in the Mercer Street precinct.

His first venture in the line leading to his future career came just after he left the police force, when he became advance agent for Prof. De Courcey, a lecturer on medical subjects. He made a success of this and in a short time he took the road for Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer. His next engagement was with Thayer and Noyes's circus, and then he returned to New York and started upon his career as manager and owner of theatres.

THE LONDON HIS FIRST THEATRE.

The London Theatre, on the Bowery, was his first venture, and here in the old days many people now stars on Broadway laid the foundations for their successes. The People's and Miner's Bowery Theatre were soon added to his list.

Mr. Miner originated the present vaudeville show when he started "Pat" Rooney and another show known as "The Comedy Four." Francis Wilson started on his career at one of Miner's houses in the team of Wilson and Mack, and Lillian Russell, under her maiden name of Lillian Leonard, and Pauline Hall also appeared at his Bowery houses.

Mr. Miner had an active career as manager of stars. Among those who played under his management were Mrs. James Brown Potter, Eleanor Duse, William Ferriss, who was later assassinated in London; Jessie Millward, McKee Rankin, and Joseph Haworth.

At various times Mr. Miner had controlled a number of theatres, including the London, People's, Miner's Bowery, the present Third Avenue Theatre, Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, the Brooklyn Theatre, Miner's Grand of Detroit, Mich; Miner's Newark, N. J., and the Fifth Avenue Theatre of this city.

In February, 1891, the Fifth Avenue Theatre was destroyed by fire, all that remained being the present Broadway entrance. Mr. Miner at once had the present structure built. There are still five years of his lease to run of the bare walls and land which he rented from the Gilsey estate. The interior fittings are all his property. Mr. Miner now has an action pending in the courts against Weber & Fields, he claiming to have a prior lease on the property now held by them on Broadway.

For four years Mr. Miner had not been in active charge of any of his houses, leaving the management to his son, Edwin D. Miner, who looked after his Eighth Avenue and Bowery Theatres. The Fifth Avenue house is leased to Edwin Knowles; the People's to a Hebrew syndicate, and the Newark Theatre to Hyde & Behman. The other houses were disposed of at various times.

MR. MINER'S OTHER INTERESTS.

Besides his theatrical interests Mr. Miner controlled the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, the H. C. Miner Drug Company, with two stores, one on the Bowery and the other on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He also had large railroad and mining interests, and owned considerable real estate.

In politics Mr. Miner was a Democrat and a member of the Democratic Club. Only once did he enter active political life, and that was when he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Ninth District of this city. There was some opposition to Mr. Miner, owing to the fact that he was not a resident of the district. Timothy J. Campbell was nominated as an independent Democrat and John Simpson was nominated by the Republicans. The three-cornered fight was very bitter, but it resulted in Mr. Miner's election.

"Harry" Miner organized and equipped a corps of trained nurses, made up from the leading New York hospitals, at the time of one of the terrible yellow fever scourges in the South.

He was made President of the Actors' Fund Association when it was deeply in debt, and when he withdrew from office there was $10,000 in the Treasury of the fund.

In 1864 Mr. Miner married Julia L. Moore of this city. She died in 1894. Mr. Miner married a second time in April, 1896. His second wife was Annie O'Neill, the actress. Four sons—Henry C., Jr., Edwin D., Thomas W., and George H.—are the surviving children of the first marriage. About six weeks ago a son, John Lansing, was born by his second wife.

According to the arrangements made last night the funeral will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street, near the Boulevard, on Saturday morning. The body will then be placed in the family mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery.

QUAY CASE ALMOST HOPELESS.

Likely to be Refused a Seat if a Vote Is Taken — Postponements More Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Quay's anxious friends have made their first attempt to feel the pulse of the Senate, and the impression among them to-night is that it does not beat very warmly for Mr. Quay. In the caucus a few days ago of the Republicans of the Senate, when an effort was made to induce the majority to mark the Quay case as one for consideration in the programme of the steering committee, and it was suggested that it was a question of the very highest privilege, affecting the composition of the body, Senator Hale admitted that it was, but in objecting to putting it on the programme intimated that if it was a privileged question the friends of Mr. Quay might try to get it up.

Senator Penrose made that effort to-day. He promises to make it again to-morrow. He may make it every day for a month without getting it up. The mere calling up of a question which has not been made an order of business does not place it before the Senate. When Mr. Penrose asks to-morrow to take up the Quay case, some other Senator may ask to have some other question taken up. The only way to reach a decision will be to take a vote. If the vote should show a majority for some other matter, the Quay case would remain on the calendar.

Senators and others who have followed the case say that if it comes to a vote it will be voted on as the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported, and that Quay will be refused his seat. The same Senators who would vote against seating Quay will vote to keep his case back, some of them because that will be easier than voting directly against him, and others because they wish to get a difficult task out of the way and give Quay a chance to be elected.

HAS "NO FEAR OF THE OUTCOME."

But Quay Admits His Friends Have Little Confidence of Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Col. M. S. Quay, speaking to-day of his contest for the Senatorship, said:

"When I left Washington I understood that Penrose and other friends would call the case up to-day, but they had not fully made up their minds about what line of action they would take. I'd like to see it settled. One excuse for delay given is that Senator Turley has not yet prepared his speech in behalf of the majority report. Perhaps they are afraid to call the case for fear the result may be humiliating to me; apparently they do not want to hurt my feelings. To be candid, it is my belief that they fear the result will not be to their liking. I am ready and willing to have the case called up at any time, and I have no fear of the outcome."

PATTI SINGS FOR WAR FUND.

Gross Receipts of the Concert Were £12,000—Immense Audience Was Present.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mme. Patti sang this evening for the War Fund at Covent Garden, the scene of her former triumphs. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were present, together with an immense audience, including many of the most distinguished persons in England.

With Alvarez she sang in a duet from "Romeo et Juliette" with undiminished sweetness and purity of tone.

Johannes Wolff and Edward Lloyd took part in the concert, the gross receipts of which were £12,000.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The steamer American Maru, from Honolulu, brings advices that the plague has broken out in other cities of the Hawaiian group. Seven cases are reported at Kahuli and one at Hilo.

The situation at Honolulu is better. No new cases have developed.

PLUM CURED THE HICCOUGHS.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 22.—The life of James F. Buck, the hiccough victim of this place, has been saved by a plum after his case had been pronounced a fatal one by three physicians. The publication of the story of Mr. Buck's affliction brought many odd remedies by mail to his home. Mrs. Buck last night decided to try the plum cure as advised by a correspondent, and she gave to her husband a preserved plum. Mr. Buck has not hiccoughed since. He will recover unless there os a recurrence of the trouble. He was first attacked by the hiccoughs thirteen days ago, and is badly wasted away.

WHEELING HONORS DEWEY.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 22.—To-day was "Dewey Day" in Wheeling, and, in spite of rain, 25,000 to 30,000 people cheered themselves hoarse for Admiral Dewey as his carriage passed through the streets in this morning's parade. In the carriage with the Admiral rode Lieut. John S. Doddridge, who was an Ensign on the Boston in the battle of Manila Bay.

Following the parade occurred the exercises in connection with the presentation by the State of West Virginia of the Fort Henry tablet.

The only public utterance of Admiral Dewey was when he handed a presentation sword to Lieut. Doddridge. He said he felt great pleasure in participating in a ceremony in honor of a brave young officer.

To-night the Admiral was to have been the guest at a dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, but, feeling weariness, he was compelled to decline. The Admiral and party left for Washington at midnight.

JERSEY TROLLEY CONSOLIDATION

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Brunswick Traction Company, the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, and the New Brunswick City Railway Company have been consolidated as the Somerset and Middlesex Traction Company. Gottfried Krueger of Newark is President of the company, Andrew H. Radel of Bridgeport, Conn., is Vice President, and Edward H. Radel of this city is Secretary and General Manager. The certificate of consolidation was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State of New Jersey.

The consolidation of the three companies, all of which had the same stockholders and officers, was effected in order to avoid complications and red tape in the part which the company expects to take in building a trolley line across New Jersey from New York to Philadelphia.

The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, absorbed by the new company, holds a franchise from Bound Brook to New Brunswick on the south side of the Raritan River. The validity of this franchise has been attacked, but will, it is believed, probably hold good. The Brunswick Company has operated a line on the north bank of the river for over a year, but the south bank franchise is desirable, as the proposed route from New Brunswick to Trenton includes this road. The route will be by way of Millstone and Kingston; from the latter place to Princeton, where the Trenton-Princeton line will be connected with.

The Somerset and Middlesex Company intends to revive all of the old franchises of its progenitors. It is the only candidate for franchises in this section, and as it controls a system from Plainfield to New Brunswick and Bound Brook, if it secures franchises to Kingston and Princeton, its system will form an important link in the trans-State company.

Cleveland in a Night.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare. Lighted by electricity.—Adv.

AGREEMENT ON THE CURRENCY BILL

Senate and House Conferrees to Report It Early To-day.

REFUNDING PLAN TO STAND

Modification of Proposal for Bureau of Issue and Redemption—$150,000,000 Gold Redemption Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The conferrees of the Senate and the House on the Currency bill will report an agreement to-morrow, probably before 2 o'clock.

The chances of agreement, that were last night reported to be favorable, have improved to-day, and when the conferrees adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock in the morning they had about compromised on every point except two. They still have to agree on the form of expression to be given to the bimetallic phrase that must go in the bill and as to the exact provisions to be made for the issue and redemption of notes. These amendments will affect only two sections of the bill.

The bimetallic declaration is political exclusively. It is kept in in order to make it easier for Wolcott, Carter, Shoup, and other Western Senators to explain their support of a bill for the gold standard.

For the most part the bill will be in its principal features about what was indicated in the dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES of last night. It will be a gold-standard bill, without any sort of doubt. The Senate has held on with tenacity to its definition of the gold standard, which the House did not prefer. The Senate insists that it says in brief space what the House took several paragraphs to say. The redemption of the Windom notes in silver is made compulsory. The Senate will hold on to the refunding scheme proposed in its bill, with the modification, mentioned last night, that the bonds shall not necessarily be held off for redemption for thirty years, the option being with the holder to have them redeemed in fifteen years. A reduction of the tax on circulation will go with this proposition, and circulation will be permitted to the par value of the security bonds deposited.

There has been an agreement upon the proposition to modify the ten-dollar denominational limit for paper money of all forms, excepting the silver certificates, the idea being to avoid the production of a famine in small notes. There will be a prohibition of the reduction in the number of fives below a limit to be fixed, but there is understood to be an arrangement embodied in the bill for gradually retiring Treasury notes and National bank notes of the five-dollar denomination.

In yielding to the House demand for power for the Secretary of the Treasury to recoin uncurrent silver and to increase the supply of subsidiary coin, the Senate does not consider that any material issue asserted by it has been interfered with.

While the Senate will not reject the House proposition to establish a Bureau of Issue and Redemption, it is ascertained that the bureau to be established will not be just what the House expected, and that it will be so provided for as to obviate the complete reorganization of the force in the office of the Treasury, to which the head of that office objected.

The gold redemption fund will be fixed at $150,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The modification of it will consist in the concession to be made to the House for the Bureau of Issue and Redemption alluded to. The accounts will be kept separately from the trust funds used for redemption purposes, and the surplus, if any, of redeemed notes is to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in the purchase of bonds issued to maintain the redemption fund.

Senator Aldrich said to-night that he expected to be able to submit the report of the conferrees to-morrow in time to leave for Providence by the afternoon train.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Senate Finance Committee's Effort to Get Hold of the New Treaty Will Be Firmly Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The prospect is that the Republicans and the Democrats of the Senate may give the Finance Committee some trouble before that committee will be permitted to get possession of the French reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Aldrich made known some time ago his determination not to allow that bill to be passed on the favorable report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He considers it a question properly to be submitted to the Committee on Finance. Other Senators, among whom are Senator Cullom, assert that the treaty with France was made under the conditions of the Dingley law and that the only question now is whether the Senate, upon the report of a committee to which treaties may be referred, shall approve or reject it.

Most of the Senators believe that the Finance Committee, in making its contention, is trying to veil a desire to withdraw from the conditions of the tariff law which Mr. Aldrich was influential in making. That the objection to the bill is not based merely upon the report of the Foreign Relations Committee is known from the character of the criticism of it that has been made by members of the Finance Committee, who have been responsible for some of the harsh criticism of Commissioner Kasson.

This has not been approved at the Department of State or by the Administration. It was with great difficulty that France was induced to negotiate the treaty. It has been approved by the President and Committee on Foreign Relations, and the only objection to it is credited to the few interests that will be most affected by the reciprocity rates adopted. It is probable that a renewal of Mr. Aldrich's motion will be made in executive session.

ANNUAL SNOW FIGHT AT YALE.

Freshmen and Sophomores Battle—Two Students Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 22.—In spite of the Yale Faculty's rule against snowballing on the campus, the annual snow fight between classes came off this morning. An old Yale custom allows sophomores to wear high hats and carry canes for the first time during their college course on Washington's Birthday.

At 11 o'clock the sophomore class appeared with hats and canes and formed, 100 strong, on the green. They marched up Chapel Street, pursued by 300 students and a storm of snowballs. In front of Vandebilt Hall they made a plucky stand, but fell back before superior numbers to their stronghold, the "fence." There the freshmen, encouraged by some upper-class men, formed and charged the sophomores in an endeavor to take the "fence." They had succeeded only partially when time was called. Although the "scrap" was of the liveliest description, the utmost good feeling prevailed. A few broken windows in Chapel Street and a black eye or two were the only ill-result. In the rush, however, the students abandoned snow and used mud until many of the men were plastered from head to foot.

The Faculty may take action.

Donald Thompson, a freshman from Allegheny City, Penn., was arrested by the police for taking part in the snowballing, and Inslee B. Green of Belvidere, N. J., another freshman, was arrested for resisting an officer. Both were released on bonds.

POLITICS IN POST OFFICE

Complaint of Discrimination at Behest of District Leaders.

A Clerk Produces Letter from Charles K. Lexow—Van Cott Denies Report—Quigg's Statement.

From time to time it has been charged by clerks in the Post Office and letter carriers that the civil service rules were being evaded in the matter of increases in salaries through the intervention of leaders of the Republican district organizations. These charges have uniformly been denied, both by Postmaster Van Cott and President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, but clerks who feel themselves aggrieved have frequently written complaining letters to the newspapers, always, however, with the proviso that their names should be suppressed, lest they should be punished by dismissal for their temerity in making public what they contend is a scandalous state of affairs in the management of the Post Office.

In a letter which was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a Post Office clerk, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld, complained bitterly that men who have been receiving $1,100 and $1,200 a year had been promoted to the disadvantage of those who got $600 to $700, because the latter were without political backing. He also charged that this state of affairs was due to a compact entered into between the Republican county organization and Postmaster Van Cott, by which the latter was to distribute increases of salary only to such employes of his office as were recommended by district leaders.

In this letter the Post Office clerk said: "They (the clerks) work overtime and Sundays, all the year round, expecting that when Postmaster Van Cott gets his yearly appropriation from Washington on July 1, each year, their salaries will be raised. But they don't get it, unless they have a Republican district leader behind them. A meeting of all the district leaders was called by President Quigg of the County Committee over two years ago, and it was then and there decided that under no circumstances was a man to get a raise under Mr. Van Cott unless the district leader in whose district the clerk was living should recommend him.

"Last year when Mr. Van Cott was notified from Washington of the appropriation he was to get, he sent notice to each of the district leaders to send in the names of three or four men working in the Post Office who belonged in his district and whose salaries it was desired to have raised. Although the money was not given out until July 1, everything was settled on June 15 as to who should and who should not get the increases.

"In many districts there are five or six Post Office clerks, and as the leaders could get advances for only a few, it was a natural consequence that the clerks who did the best work for their district organizations were recommended by the leaders, and those who did not got left. Some men have been raised year after year, while others, who had worked hard for years, got nothing. Men who were already getting $1,100 or $1,200 a year got a raise last year of $100 or $200, through 'pull,' while the men receiving only $600 or $700 got nothing because they had no political backing."

In support of his declarations that district leaders were using political influences in obtaining preferment for clerks who had worked for the organization and that lists of men were sent to the Postmaster by district leaders, the writer inclosed the original copy of a letter written by himself to the leader of his district applying for aid in obtaining an increase and the reply, indorsed on the back and signed by the leader in question.

This reply is as follows:

All applications for increase of salary had to be filed previous to June 15. Your name was handed in with the rest, but, as others have been more active than you, their names stood at the head of the list, and as the department only gave me four it did not reach you.

CHARLES K. LEXOW.

Mr. Lexow's letter was not dated, but the note which brought it forth was written on July 27, 1899, and the postmark on the envelope bore the same date. In the corner of the envelope was printed the words, "Republican Club, Twenty-second Assembly District, 135 East Forty-ninth Street, New York." Mr. Lexow is the Republican leader of the Twenty-second District. Mr. Lexow could not be found yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

President Quigg, when asked whether or not any such meeting as referred to by the clerk in the letter to this newspaper had been held, replied: "Not at all. I would like to inquire how a Post Office clerk could possibly know what had taken place between me and the district leaders, or me and Postmaster Van Cott. The man who says that such a meeting was held tells a lie. As to what Mr. Lexow has done, I know nothing, but it surely is not illegal for a district leader to press the claims of members of his organization for advancement."

Postmaster Van Cott also denied that he had agreed to distribute the increases in pay at the behest of district leaders, and said that promotions had been made principally on recommendation of the heads of departments. In only a few cases, he said, had political influence availed to secure promotion, and these were not in the civil service.

FRICK-CARNEGIE TROUBLE.

Reported that Papers in Coke Contract Suit Will Be Filed To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company arrived in Pittsburg to-day from New York and was at his office all day, receiving but few callers. He declined to express any views on the equity suit brought against the company by H. C. Frick to recover $10,000,000, and the result of his conference with Andrew Carnegie in New York remains a matter of conjecture.

It was expected that some important conferences would be held on both sides of the case and developments are eagerly awaited. Mr. Carnegie has succinctly outlined all the details concerning the policy to be pursued in the suit, and the answer will probably be filed without further instructions from the steel magnate.

One of the most interesting features just at present is the contemplated suit involving the coke contract, and there is a well-grounded opinion among those more or less directly concerned that the papers will be filed to-morrow. Frick will hold aloof from this action for a time.

Little credence is placed in the report that negotiations are pending to have the coke suit dropped. No overtures have been made in this direction, and it is thought that the minority stockholders of the Frick Coke Company will be a unit in favor of prosecuting the case.

The expectations of those who anticipated Mr. Carnegie's early arrival in Pittsburg received a severe set back when Mr. Schwab came along, and it is now considered probable that several weeks may elapse before Mr. Carnegie returns and takes personal charge of his forces.

CARNEGIE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

He Declines to Discuss His Controversy with H. C. Frick.

Andrew Carnegie left for Washington yesterday afternoon to attend the Bromley-Pauncefote wedding. Prior to his departure he declined to discuss, for publication, anything about his controversy with H. C. Frick.

C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, who has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, returned to Pittsburg yesterday.

Mr. Carnegie is expected in town again late to-morrow night.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

CRONJE REFUSES TO SURRENDER

Kitchener Demands that He Yield Unconditionally.

BOER POSITION DESPERATE

Fifty British Guns Pour Shells Into Their Camp.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Boer Commander Sends Word He Will Not Give Up.

He May Hold Out Until Reinforcements Racing to Aid Him Appear—Buller Continues His Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Modder River, dated Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21:

"The Boer forces under Gen. Cronje are estimated at 8,000 men. At 12 o'clock he asked an armistice of twenty-four hours, which was refused. Later he sent a messenger to say that he would surrender.

"The British General sent reply, telling him to come into camp. Cronje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the death.

"The bombardment was then reopened; and our lyddite shells set fire to the Boer wagons. We continued shelling the laager through the night, and in the morning we resumed with Maxims and rifles, principally from the north side.

"On Sunday there was much waste of life in attacking; and the same result will be achieved without it. During Monday night seven Boers made an attempt to break through our lines; but they were captured, and their leader was killed. Four were carrying letters. It is believed that there was one other who got through.

"Other prisoners say that Gen. Cronje marched from Magersfontein here without outspanning, a distance of thirty-three miles. Had he succeeded in escaping it would have been one of the finest performances in the annals of war. The Canadians made a gallant charge at the laager, but were driven back with loss."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday morning, says:

"In reply to Gen. Cronje's request for an armistice of twenty-four hours to allow him to bury his dead Lord Kitchener told the Boer commander that he must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally.

"Gen. Cronje's position is reported hopeless.

"The British have occupied Barkly West. The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Gen. Cronje's request for an armistice was a mere dodge to gain time to make trenches. Lord Kitchener refused, but gave him half an hour to consider. The Boers having said that their intention had been misunderstood and that they would fight to the end, the battle was resumed."

The Times has the following from Paardeberg, dated Feb. 21:

"We have expelled 500 Boers from an isolated kopje, about a mile southeast of Gen. Cronje's laager."

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

The War Office received from Lord Roberts yesterday the following message, which was delayed in transmission. It was dated Paardeberg, Feb. 21:

"Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied, by a careful reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements.

"The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about fifty prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad.

"They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying. Our loss was two officers, Capt. Campbell of the Ninth Lancers and Lieut. Houston of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded."

A dispatch from Paardeberg, Feb. 21, says:

"Commandant Botha has been attempting to relieve Gen. Cronje. There has been severe fighting. Gen. Botha's force is scattered, with heavy losses."

Another dispatch, dated from the same place, 6:20 P. M., says:

"A Boer kopje has been captured, with fifty prisoners.

"Gen. Cronje's position is unchanged."

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 22.—Methuen reports from Kimberley that supplies of food and forage are being pushed on as fast as possible. There will be enough coal to start the De Beers Mines in ten days. By this means great misery will be alleviated. Hospital arrangements there reported perfect. He hopes Prieska and the adjoining country will soon be settled."

CRONJE'S ONLY CHANCE.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"Lord Roberts, who was once an artillery officer, will take care that the artillery fire is properly concentrated. Prolonged shelling will compel the Boers either to hurl themselves at the British infantry in the hope of forcing their way out or to surrender.

"The best chance for Gen. Cronje would be to make a night attack, but the bayonet will serve the British at night as well as by day. There are, of course, in war all sorts of chances. A party of Boers from the north or the south might conceivably fall by surprise on some point of the investing ring, and thus gain a chance to escape for the beleaguered Boers, but the probabilities are that Gen. Cronje will be compelled to surrender, and that thus at Paardeberg will be effected the destruction of the first fraction of the Boer Army."

BOER POSITION DESPERATE.

Officially Lord Roberts wires that he has scattered the advance commandoes of the reinforcements that were striving to reach Gen. Cronje. It is regarded as singular that Lord Roberts, wiring Wednesday, should not mention the appeal for an armistice on the previous day, and also that the War Office should withhold good news, if it has any.

Without trying to reconcile even the scanty materials at hand, it seems plain that Gen. Cronje is in a bad, and even a desperate, situation, and that the British are pressing their advantage.

While the attack on Gen. Cronje proceeds, there is a race for concentration between the Boers and the British. The engagement with Gen. Cronje's 5,000 to 8,000 intrenched men is likely to become an incident in a battle between the masses. The separated fractions of the Boer power are rapidly drawing together to attack Lord Roberts.

Will Gen. Cronje be able to hold out until the Boer masses appear, or, if he does, will they then be able to succor him? The British are facing the Boers on ground where the arms, tactics, and training of the British are expected to give them the advantage.

Gen. Cronje is seemingly making his last stand. He is dying hard, hemmed in by British infantry, with shells from fifty guns falling into his camp.

On the third day of the fight the Boer chief asked for an armistice to bury his dead. "Fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally," was Lord Kitchener's reply. Cronje immediately sent back word that his request for a truce had been misunderstood, and that his determination then, as before, was to fight to the death.

The battle went on. This was the situation of Gen. Cronje Tuesday evening, as sketched in the scanty telegrams that have emerged from the semi-silence of South Africa.

The relative position of the combatants is likened to chess players, one of whom, from time to time, adds pieces to the board, while any loss to the adversary is irreplaceable.

COMMENT BY THE TIMES.

The Times says editorially:

"The fact that the Boers started to reinforce Gen. Cronje from Natal days ago is an additional reason why Lord Roberts should finish with him as promptly as possible. Small bodies of Boers, such as have already been broken up, are not very formidable, but a large body, with guns and supplies, would call for serious treatment in which no doubt Gen. French would find congenial work.

"Lord Roberts at present has the advantage of being nearer his base than the Boers are to theirs, but that advantage will be reduced in proportion to his eastward progress, and it is important that bodies of the enemy should not hover on his right flank."

The military critic of The Times urges the continuance of efforts to send more troops to South Africa, so as to be ready for the many difficulties that must be surmounted, even after Lord Roberts has succeeded against Gen. Cronje.

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 20.—Gen. Cronje's magnificent night march from Magersfontein now appears likely to end in disaster. The main body of the Boers is inclosed in a terrible death-trap. The enemy is hiding in the bed of the Modder, comm

the British advanced infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but they had excellent cover, and the casualties were few.

The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwana.

The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers are well supplied with food, and a quantity of provisions was left behind.

It is expected that further resistance will be half-hearted, and that Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that his casualties, Monday, Feb. 19, were: Killed—Capt. Thorburn of the Royal Fusiliers. Wounded—Two officers and fourteen men.

The Morning Post published a dispatch from Ladysmith dated Feb. 19, which says that the bombardment continues with unusual persistency and activity from Bulwana and Blaauwbank, but is doing small damage.

The garrison is in good spirits over Gen. Roberts's success and the advance of Gen. Buller which is now visible.

Boer reports say Gen. Joubert's nerves are unstrung and that he no longer exercises the chief command.

Gen. Buller, according to a dispatch dated Wednesday, finds the Boers in positions north of the Tugela largely reinforced. This seems strange.

FRENCH OFFICERS IN BOER ARMY

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A letter from Col. De Villebois Mareuil, Gen. Joubert's Chief of Staff, to whom the Boer victory at Colenso is mainly attributed by the French papers, is published to-day. In the course of this communication the Colonel says that two of the prize court proceedings, which, it is supposed, she is now undergoing.

Regarding Delagoa Bay, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, declared the Government was not aware there was any evidence showing contraband had reached the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay. General allegations had been made, he added, that the local authorities were not carrying out the instructions of the Portuguese Government as completely as might be desired, but there was no proof in support of these allegations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is admitted by State Department officials that instructions have been given to Ambassador Choate at London to call the attention of the British Government to the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, with a cargo from New York. Secretary Hay's dispatch to the Ambassador, it is said, is not a protest, but Mr. Choate is directed to make representations to the British Government which in effect indicate that the United States regards her action as a serious trade interference.

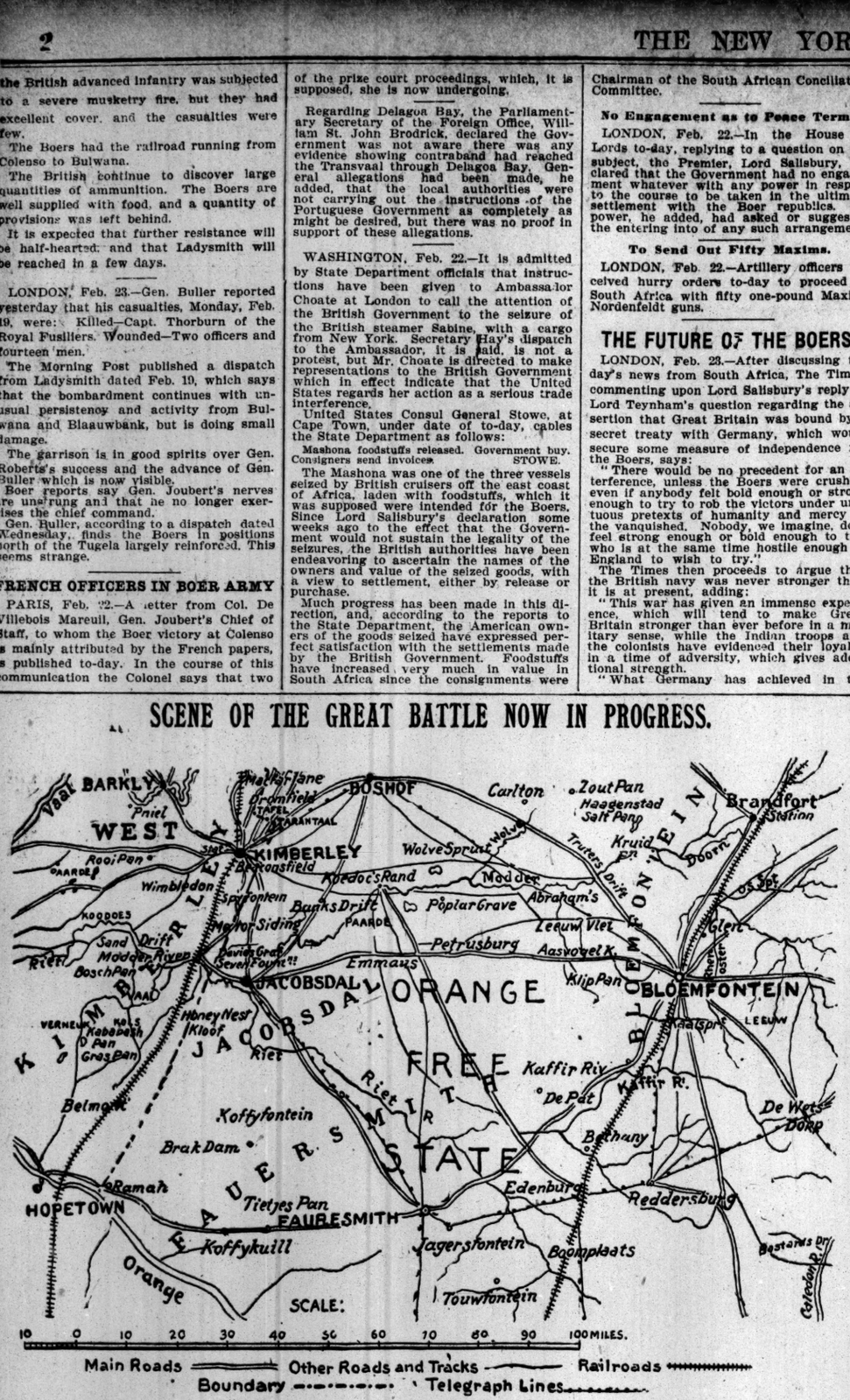
United States Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, under date of to-day, cables the State Department as follows:

Mashona foodstuffs released. Government buy. Consigners send invoices. STOWE.

The Mashona was one of the three vessels seized by British cruisers off the east coast of Africa, laden with foodstuffs, which it was supposed were intended for the Boers. Since Lord Salisbury's declaration some weeks ago to the effect that the Government would not sustain the legality of the seizures, the British authorities have been endeavoring to ascertain the names of the owners and value of the seized goods, with a view to settlement, either by release or purchase.

Much progress has been made in this direction, and, according to the reports to the State Department, the American owners of the goods seized have expressed perfect satisfaction with the settlements made by the British Government. Foodstuffs have increased very much in value in South Africa since the consignments were

SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS.



of the Creusot representatives rendered the Boers valuable aid. One, named Grunberg, he adds, is the head of their artillery, and the other, Leon, is the head of their engineers. Leon directed the hoisting of "Long Tom" to the dizzy heights around Ladysmith, and also arranged for the victualling of the camps, which he himself located.

The writer expresses admiration for the organization and commissariat arrangements of the Boer camps. The burghers, he says, get excellent meat, bread or biscuit, coffee, rice, potatoes, and other condiments with surprising liberality. He pays a high tribute to the unsuspected military capabilities of the Boer leaders, and declares every detail of the Boer organization works like clockwork.

COMPLIMENTS TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 22.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

Paardeberg, Feb. 22.

The Canadian Regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fight on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Globe says: "The spirit in which a brave, strong nation should meet trial is admirably illustrated by the temper displayed by Canada. The war, if it has done nothing else, has killed political bitterness and mere party strife in all the colonies. The contrast between Ottawa and Westminster is painful and humiliating."

There have been many eulogistic references to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's and other Canadian speeches on the subject of the losses of the Canadians in South Africa.

The morning papers allude to the thoughtfulness of Lord Roberts in sending a dispatch to the Earl of Minto, the Canadian Governor General. The Times says:

"The splendid spirit shown in Canada, which has just received the first news of losses incurred in the cause of the empire, should serve to impel us to greater exertions."

The War Office is still without any definite information in regard to the casualties among the Canadian troops in South Africa referred to in Premier Laurier's speech, and the officials do not know from what source the lists were to be issued. The War Office officials deprecate any premature publication, and are inclined to doubt the details cabled here from Canada.

An arrangement exists by which the Cape Government notifies the other Colonial Governments of the casualties in their forces when the list is received at Cape Town from the Commander in Chief, thus insuring simultaneous publication in Great Britain and in the colony. This mode, evidently, was not followed, as Lord Roberts, so far, has not mentioned the Canadian losses, except in the case of two officers wounded.

The Canadian Commissioner here and the Colonial Office are in ignorance regarding the truth of the report.

CANADA FEARS FENIANS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 22.—The Globe, which is apprehensive of a Fenian raid, says to-day:

"The officers of the local regiments deny that they have any information other than that possessed by the public regarding a Fenian movement against Canada. This information, however, has undoubtedly been communicated by the late general officer commanding some of the officers.

"Mobilization returns have, as a matter of fact, been sent out to commanding officers, calling for information as to the route of march necessary from headquarters of all units to the nearest railway stations, the time required, and the cost per man for transportation to the point of mobilization."

THE SEIZED AMERICAN GOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Special dispatches from Washington this morning, purported to give full details of instructions issued by Secretary Hay, telling the United States Ambassador here, Joseph H. Choate, to make representations to the British Government regarding the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, from New York Jan. 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa Bay, and to make representations that Great Britain's action is regarded as unnecessary and as seriously interfering with trade.

The United States Embassy was closed today, owing to the Washington's Birthday celebration, which may explain the statements made to representatives of the press by the Foreign Office that no representations of any kind on the subject of the Sabine have yet been made. The Foreign Office, it was added, had no further information regarding the nature of the Sabine's cargo, and does not expect any for some time to come, owing to the slowness made in this country, and the shippers of the goods, where they can establish the fact that they have not parted with their possession have now the opportunity to realize a profit far above any loss that might have been sustained through the detention of their goods.

The cargo of the Beatrice, one of the seized vessels, was landed at East London and turned over to the owner for private sale. In case the British Government, as indicated in Mr. Stowe's cablegram, buys the foodstuffs, it is bound by its own rules to pay an advance of at least 10 per cent. on the invoice price of the goods.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court has adjourned the case of the seized steamship Mashona to March 2.

FOR A MACRUM INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky to-day introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, that his official or personal mail was opened, read, suppressed, or detained by the censor of the British Government at Durban, or that a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks.

The committee, by the provisions of the resolution, shall also ascertain whether the British authorities are acquainted with the secret cipher or code used by the State Department. In order that the committee may properly carry out these instructions, it is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses examined.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

GAGE DISCUSSES MACRUM.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to-day, and is stopping at the Planters' Hotel. He came to St. Louis to speak before the Commercial Club at its banquet to-night. In an interview Secretary Gage spoke as follows of the case of ex-Consul Macrum and his charges against the English Government:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support Macrum's charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English Government violated the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as much.

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another light. If the investigation should reveal that state of affairs, then the Administration would demand an apology for the indignity. But I do not believe that there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising. As the case now stands, Macrum is not troubling the Administration. It will not give him the slightest notice until he proves his charges."

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES, 11,208.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The War Office for the first time has given out an official compilation of the British losses. The total is 11,208 to Feb. 17. This does not include, therefore, Lord Roberts's recent losses not the Wiltshire prisoners.

It is learned that the British losses at Koodoosrand were 700.

Three thousand fresh troops will embark for South Africa to-day.

Further Casualties at Rensburg.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An additional list of casualties sustained by the British troops during the retreat from Rensburg Feb. 15, shows that fourteen men were killed, and that 158 members of the Wiltshire and Worcestershire Regiments are missing, the latter fact confirming the Boer reports that a number of prisoners had been captured by them.

Mr. Courtney, M. P., Refuses to Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Conservatives of the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, incensed by the attitude toward the war of their representative in the House of Commons, Leonard Henry Courtney, formerly Deputy Speaker, have demanded his resignation. Mr. Courtney, however, refuses to resign. He asserts that he contested the seat on condition that he be allowed to act independently.

Mr. Courtney, who was elected on the Unionist vote, is an advanced Liberal who was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. He was formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Colonial Under Secretary, and Financial Secretary for the Treasury. He recently became Chairman of the South African Conciliation Committee.

No Engagement as to Peace Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Lords to-day, replying to a question on the subject, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, declared that the Government had no engagement whatever with any power in respect to the course to be taken in the ultimate settlement with the Boer republics. No power, he added, had asked or suggested the entering into of any such arrangement.

To Send Out Fifty Maxims.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Artillery officers received hurry orders to-day to proceed to South Africa with fifty one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—After discussing the day's news from South Africa, The Times, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's reply to Lord Teynham's question regarding the assertion that Great Britain was bound by a secret treaty with Germany, which would secure some measure of independence for the Boers, says:

"There would be no precedent for an interference, unless the Boers were crushed, even if anybody felt bold enough or strong enough to try to rob the victors under unctuous pretexts of humanity and mercy to the vanquished. Nobody, we imagine, does feel strong enough or bold enough to try, who is at the same time hostile enough to England to wish to try."

The Times then proceeds to argue that the British navy was never stronger than it is at present, adding:

"This war has given an immense experience, which will tend to make Great Britain stronger than ever before in a military sense, while the Indian troops and the colonists have evidenced their loyalty in a time of adversity, which gives additional strength.

"What Germany has achieved in the Reichsland we shall accomplish in the Boer republics. It is not enough for us to conquer the Boers. We shall not rest satisfied until they are loyal and patriotic British citizens."

Afrikanders Want Protection.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "It is reported that the Afrikander Bond Congress will not be held unless the military authorities guarantee the safety of the delegates."

BRITISH FLAG BOMBARDED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The British flag, flying over the home of Consul Capt. William Wyndham, in honor of Washington's Birthday, came near being hauled down this afternoon. A crowd of fifty or sixty young men and boys gathered about the British Consul's home, and spying the banner of Great Britain, they immediately began to throw snowballs and sticks at it. Jeering and hooting it, they continued to bombard it with missiles. The banner was becoming torn, but the crowd still hooted, and could they have reached the roof there is no doubt that the flag would have been pulled down in an instant and trampled upon.

Consul Wyndham was not home, but his wife, who heard the angry remarks of the crowd, became alarmed, and asked the janitor to take the flag down. He refused, fearing that he would be hit by the stones and snow balls. Then a call for the police was turned in, and they arrived just in time. When the youths saw them coming, they escaped, not one being captured. The bluecoats guarded the residence during the remainder of the day.

It is thought that the gang was made up chiefly of Boer sympathizers. Consul Wyndham says he will take no action, as he has stood insults before while acting as a Consul.

CECIL RHODES'S PORTRAIT.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic was Miss Amalia Kussner, the miniature painter, who went to South Africa last Autumn to paint the portrait of Cecil Rhodes.

Miss Kussner spent three months in Cape Town and Kimberley and managed to complete her commission in the latter city just previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the English and Boers. At one time the report spread that she was shut up in the besieged city.

Miss Kussner was exceedingly reluctant to speak of her South African experiences yesterday. Before leaving the pier, however, she graciously consented to give a brief interview, revealing some insight into the character of Cecil Rhodes. In describing the South African mining king, she compared him with the Czar of Russia, whose portrait, she said, she had painted just before going to South Africa.

"The Czar," she said, "leaves the impression of a man of peace, while Mr. Rhodes's manner and traits of character suggest pre-eminently the man of war. He is more impressive in his personality than any other public man I have ever met. He has a superabundance of vitality and his nervous force is really oppressive. His many sittings to me were such in name only, consisting of nervous pacing up and down the studio. The character of the man was exhibited in the experiences of two portrait artists to whom he sat before my arrival. One made the mistake of showing him the portrait before it was completed. He discarded it. The other agreed that painter and subject should criticise the work as it progressed. Result—another disagreement and another study discarded.

"Mr. Rhodes did not see my work until shortly before its completion. His only comment was, 'Can't you make me look a little kinder?' I insisted that a certain severity of aspect was required, and he acquiesced.

"I'm sure that he never expected that the Anglo-Boer dispute would result in hostilities. He believed to the very last that the outcome would be peaceful. He did not impress me as being an intriguer, but rather as a man who by straightforward methods would press through to success, even through a granite wall."

Speaking of the Boers, Miss Kussner said she had not seen any of their leaders, but that the people impressed her as being far below the present standard of civilization, but with a certain rugged strength of character.

Miss Kussner comes here to finish a miniature of Mrs. George Gould and her baby, which she began before going to South Africa.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The National Committee Decides on Kansas City, July 4.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE IGNORED

Milwaukee Secures Only Nine Votes Out of Forty-nine—Mr. Gorman Argues for a Late Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The next National Democratic Convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4. This was the decision of the Democratic National Committee, which met at the Hotel Raleigh today to fix the time and place of holding the convention.

The action of the committee is set forth in the following call for the convention, issued this evening:

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

"The National Democratic Committee, having met in the City of Washington on the twenty-second day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the fourth day of July, as the time, and chosen the City of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates.

All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

COMMITTEE'S ACTION EXPLAINED.

The vote in favor of Kansas City was due largely to the determination on the part of the committee to hold the convention in a friendly country. The talk of holding the convention earlier than the Republicans came to nothing. The leaders, either because they assumed that Bryan must be nominated early or late, or that he might be got rid of by waiting, concluded that it would be better to wait upon time than to force it.

That the campaign is to be conducted on some other issue than the financial one that made Bryan conspicuous, and that some of his followers fancied came near electing him, is generally admitted. Silver will not be a prominent issue in the next campaign.

Col Nicholas Bell of St. Louis, a strong free silver man in the last campaign, said to-night: "The financial issue has been eliminated. Our Republican friends have taken that question out of the campaign. It will be of no use to press it now, for if Bryan is elected his hands will be tied by a Republican Senate during his entire term of office. Opposition to imperialism, as distinguished from expansion, will be our rallying cry. The Democratic Party is a party of expansion; it is not a party of imperialism."

While there was no open dissatisfaction expressed with the selection of Kansas City for the convention, it does not strike Eastern Democrats as a wise or strong selection. As viewed from an economical standpoint, the National Committee made a much better bargain by selecting Kansas City than it would have made if it had accepted the offer of Milwaukee, which was discovered to be an offer "with a string." Out of the offer of Kansas City there may come a campaign fund. Milwaukee did not intend to be so generous as that.

Milwaukee was the only city which competed with Kansas City for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City, 40; Milwaukee, 9;) caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraphic facilities, were presented in open session by representatives of each, and subsequently in executive session, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the cities they represented were willing to make. Each offered the committee $50,000.

After the committee had selected the Gate City of the West, the Kansas City boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Gov. Stone addressed the gathering, predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received, and that the nominee of the convention would be the victor at the polls in November.

ARGUMENT FOR KANSAS CITY.

The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, its Chairman. Every State and Territory was represented either by the National Committeemen or by proxy. There was a vacancy from the District of Columbia caused by the death of Lawrence Gardner. James L. Norris had been elected to fill this vacancy, but his election was contested, and a committee of three was appointed to report upon the contest. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Norris. It was decided to allow each city which was a candidate for the honor of entertaining the convention thirty minutes in which to present its claims. It was also decided that the speeches in favor of the two rival cities, Kansas City and Milwaukee, should be made in rotation.

James A. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of Kansas City, made the opening speech, presenting the claims of the metropolis of the Southwest. The invitation he presented, he said, came not only from the citizens of Kansas City, but from the Democracy of Missouri. In the contest of 1896, when some of the leaders in other sections of the Union were faltering and hitherto Democratic States were staggering and weak, Missouri increased her plurality 20,000. Milwaukee, he said, was a worthy opponent, and was represented by a splendid set of worthy gentlemen, but he submitted that a comparison of her facilities with those of Kansas City would show the immeasurable superiority of the latter.

Kansas City, he pointed out, has thirty-nine lines of railroad and her telegraphic facilities are excellent. Her hotels are more than ample. Outside of the great hotels of New York, there are in Kansas City seven hotels that will rank as high as any in the United States. The committee, he said, should have the first choice of rooms at these hotels, the delegates the second choice. Hotel rates, he promised, would not be raised. Mr. Reed was especially strong in his eulogy of the convention hall, which, he said, would seat 25,000 people. He quoted Mr. Bryan as having stated that the hall could hardly be surpassed. The mention of Bryan's name drew the first applause of the meeting.

He also quoted the late Dwight L. Moody as having said that no hall in this country could equal it. This hall would be given free of charge. He appealed to the members of the committee in the name of the Democrats of Missouri to come to a stronghold of Democracy. The delegation did not come begging for the convention in the hope of carrying a doubtful State. Whether the convention went to Kansas City or not, Missouri would be true to Democracy.

When the name of New York was called Chairman Jones announced that Representative Levy of that State had announced that he desired to present New York's name, but as Mr. Levy was not present New York was passed. National Committeeman Campbell of New York said he had no knowledge that New York desired her name presented.

MILWAUKEE'S CLAIMS PRESENTED.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee presented the claims of the Badger City. He opened with a bit of pleasantry at the expense of Mr. Reed. He was not Prosecuting Attorney of Milwaukee, he said, and therefore could not offer the convention the protection of his office. [Laughter.] However, as the Mayor of the city he would instruct the police force to prevent any of the delegates or visitors to the convention from breaking into the police station.

Mayor Rose urged the selection of Milwaukee for the great good it would do the Democracy. Missouri Democrats were entitled to all credit for their Democracy. He had lived for years in Wisconsin, where it cost something to be a Democrat. Where are the battles of the next campaign to be fought? he asked. In the East hope was vain. In the extreme West there was great danger on the issue of expansion. The votes for the next Democratic President must come from the Middle West. Eight years ago Milwaukee had asked for the convention and had said: "We could carry Wisconsin." The claims were laughed at. Yet Wisconsin was carried for Democracy. Now, although McKinley carried Wisconsin by 100,000 majority, Mayor Rose promised that the State would this year give her Electoral vote to Bryan. This announcement was greeted with applause. The same element which carried Wisconsin in 1802 was in sympathy with the Democrats now, he said. The hope of success for the Democracy this Fall lay in the German-American vote.

He was not here to say that if Milwaukee did not get the convention the State would go Republican. Wisconsin would go Democratic anyway. [Applause.] But this much was due the Democrats of Wisconsin. He pointed to the fact that one of the influential German newspapers of Wisconsin was now hostile to the Administration. With its support the Democrats could and would carry Wisconsin. "Show to the Germans," said he, "that the Democrats are opposed to imperialism and expansion and they will be with us." [Applause.]

He recalled the furor created by the speech of Representative Lentz of Ohio in Milwaukee last Fall. He said it had aroused the Germans and that now four-fifths of them were opposed to imperialism and McKinleyism. Mayor Rose then turned to the facilities of Milwaukee for accommodating the convention. In the matter of railroads, hotel capacity, and telegraphic facilities, he said that the convention had nothing to gain by going to Kansas City. Besides, Milwaukee has a Summer climate far superior to that of her rival. The determination of the convention city, he said, should not be a question of personal predilection, but of party welfare.

OTHER SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES.

Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin was the second speaker in behalf of Milwaukee. In 1892, he said, he made a funny speech before the National Committee and Milwaukee lost the convention by one vote. He proposed to take warning from that experience. He devoted his time to impressing upon the committee the necessity of propitiating the German-Americans who are now, he contended, well disposed toward the Democrats.

David Overmyer of Kansas City made the closing speech for that place. He aroused much enthusiasm by saying that platform and man were already selected by the Democracy of the whole country. Representative Cowherd of Missouri reinforced Mr. Reed's argument in favor of Kansas City. That city, he said, came not with promises of the future, but with her record of the past.

Representative Lentz of Ohio closed for Milwaukee, arguing that upon the German vote the fate of the next election would hinge. Milwaukee was the centre of German art and literature. The influence of the convention forced out through German channels from Milwaukee could not be overestimated. The Germans were in earnest, he declared; they wanted an opportunity to punish the McKinley Administration. If the committee failed to win the election next Fall it would be because they lost the opportunity to get the German vote.

The committee at 2:10 P. M. took a recess for one hour. When it reassembled it went into executive session to determine the date and place of holding the convention. The committee voted first upon the place. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri gave the committee some private information as to the amount of money Kansas City would furnish, and E. C. Wall made a similar statement of Milwaukee's financial offer. The vote resulted: Kansas City, 40; Milwaukee, 9. The vote upon fixing the date of the convention was: In favor of July 4, 27; June 14, 21; May 9, 1.

A speech which had a great deal of influence in fixing the date was made by ex-Senator Gorman. He said that four years ago it might have been well to hold the convention early, as the party then took a new position, one which drove many of the leaders out of the party and into temporary retirement. The organization then went into new hands, into the hands of able men, but many of whom had not been active in control of party affairs, and it took them some time to organize. Now there was a good organization. The party was ready and equipped to enter upon the campaign. The party in power should be allowed to hold its convention first, and the indictment of that party could be made as it has been in times past. Mr. McLean of Ohio also favored the later date.

A sub-committee was named to audit the accounts of the committee. Chairman Jones was authorized to appoint a sub-committee of seven to make arrangements for the convention. It is probable that Messrs. Stone of Missouri and Johnson of Kansas will be members of it.

The committee at 6:30 P. M. adjourned to meet at Kansas City July 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Convention Hall, where the National Democratic Convention will be held in July next, is situated at Thirteenth and Central Streets, four blocks from the retail district of the city. It has been classed by travelers as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in existence.

The structure was erected at a cost of $225,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupies a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, is two stories high, and is built of native stone, cream brick, and terra cotta. The first story is of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the second story is decorated with groups and columns.

The building is of bridge construction without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders that span its 200 feet of breadth. Its general seating arrangement is modeled somewhat upon the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The floor space is divided into arena, arena balcony, balcony and roof garden, boxes skirting the arena and the arena balcony. The stage is situated in the centre of the arena.

The total seating capacity is nearly 20,000, and with standing room, the building is capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seats 4,000. To each side of the arena and under the first balcony are numerous committee rooms, which have their separate street entrances. The building has no stairways, the upper seatings being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits are used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall can be emptied at the rate of 5,000 people a minute. Since its dedication, a year ago to-day, the hall has housed some of the best audiences that ever gathered under a roof in this country.

COL. BRYAN IS SATISFIED.

Selection of Kansas City Agreeable to Him—Reads Gorman's Speech.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 22.—Col. Bryan said to-night that the selection of Kansas City as the place for the Democratic National Convention was agreeable to him. He did not care to express himself regarding the date of the convention.

Col. Bryan read very carefully that part of the dispatch relating to Mr. Gorman's speech, and then reread it, appearing impressed with it.

The Elks Invite Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Elks of Kansas City have tendered to Tammany of New York the use of their clubhouse during the Democratic National Convention. This clubhouse is one of the most beautiful fraternal clubhouses in the United States, having been the Wisconsin Building at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was taken down and removed to Kansas City, and now stands exactly as it did in Chicago. It is quite large, and the interior is finished in onyx, marble, and bronze.

Sewall to Meet Bryan To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Arthur Sewall of Maine, who is here to meet Mr. Bryan, spent the day at his hotel, denying himself to all callers. Mr. Sewall has chartered an engine and car, and will leave here at 5 o'clock in the morning over the Southern Railway. The train will run down the Columbus Division until it meets the morning passenger train bringing Mr. Bryan to Atlanta. Mr. Sewall's car will then probably be attached to the regular train on its run into Atlanta, and the two leaders on the Democratic ticket of 1896 will confer en route.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day to select the place for the holding of the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia in June. The impression generally prevails that New York City will be chosen, and that the convention will meet in Carnegie Hall on or about April 18.

MAN GOES OVER NIAGARA.

Believed to be John Lazarus of Mount Carmel, Penn.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 22.—A man between fifty and sixty years old, supposed to be John Lazarus of Mount Carmel, Penn., jumped from the Goat Island bridge into the Upper Rapids this morning and went over the American Falls. He came here on a Lehigh Valley excursion train at noon, stopping at the United States Express office and forwarding three pocketbooks and a gold watch to Dr. J. S. Lazarus, Bloomberg, Penn.

He wrote a letter, which he dropped in a box, checked his grip and overcoat at the railway station, and walked hurriedly to Goat Island Bridge and jumped into the river. Two policemen saw him jump, and their description tallies with that of Lazarus.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

"Eastern Conference" in Session at Philadelphia—Edward Atkinson's Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—An "Eastern conference" of anti-imperialists began here to-day and will remain in session two days. The leaders say that a show of hands in Philadelphia a few months in advance of the Republican National Convention will have weight in inducing the delegates to recognize their claims.

The conference was opened this afternoon with an address by George Gluyas Mercer, President of the Philadelphia branch of the American Anti-imperialist League. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Samuel Richard Fuller and the Rev. Francis E. Abbott of Massachusetts; Talcott H. Russell of Connecticut and Dr. Montagu Leveson of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. An interesting pamphlet by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson of Missouri was read by Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, D. C.

Among the letters of regret was one from Edward Atkinson, in which he said:

I greatly regret that I cannot attend the Anti-Imperialist Convention of Feb. 22. I urgently impress upon you the importance of putting all the force we can into the control of the close districts, to the end that we may hold the balance of power in the next House of Representatives. I think we may ignore the Presidential question, although I confess for myself that I am beginning to think that an honest and sincere crank may be a safer man than a speciously pious fraud, and shall act accordingly.

About 100 persons were present at the afternoon meeting. The evening meeting was addressed by Herbert Welsh of this city and Carl Schurz of New York. The audience numbered a little over 1,000.

Sergt. Burns Hurt by Car.

Sergt. Edward Burns, attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, was struck by a south-bound Amsterdam Avenue trolley car at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street last night. His left ankle was fractured and he received severe contusions of the body. The fracture was reduced at the Presbyterian Hospital and his other injuries were attended to, and he was taken to his home.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Grant Waller, Boston.

ASTOR—Judge J. M. Wilson, Washington; Congressman J. H. Ketcham, Poughkeepsie, Major John G. Davis, Havana.

BUCKINGHAM—Theodore F. Hamilton, ex-District Attorney of Saratoga County.

EMPIRE—E. Wallerstein, Albany; E. P. Guild, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—Jesse Stiles, Saratoga; H. M. Buckholder, Hamilton, Ont.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Paul Asch, Milwaukee; A. E. Stanford, Victoria, B. C.

HOLLAND—John W. Seever, Cleveland; Prof. H. S. Judson, St. Paul; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Count and Countess Auberet, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Prof. C. A. Bean, President of Tufts College; Blair Moody, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL—James Scott, Toronto; James J. Guerin, Montreal; John P. Dunne, Ottawa.

NETHERLAND—J. Benjamin Dwinnell, Scranton.

PLAZA—The Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Boston; Cornelius Fogarty, Watervliet; Lieut. Commander B. A. Fiske, United States Navy.

STURTEVANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; David W. Noyes, Boston; William A. Hungerford, Washington; W. G. Conrad, Montana; the Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, Morven Park, Leesburg, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions, fancy goods, and waists; 98 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Wheatley & Ansley, Americus, Ga.; C. L. Ansley, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Lesher, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits.

Gubbins & Jung, Chicago, Ill.; E. Jung, laces and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; William Rettew, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Myers Brothers, Jeffersonville, Ind.; N. Myers, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Ash, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Jones, corsets; Miss Saks, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, S., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, clothing; W. H. Taylor, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Youland, W. E., & Co., Biddeford, Me.; W. E. Youland, dry goods; Miss Dudley, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Cc., Gardner, Me.; F. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pattel & Co., Caribou, Me.; W. Pattel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Down, Levi, Atlantic, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Holbrook Brothers, Hamilton, Ohio; W. G. Holbrook, cloaks and carpets; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; C. C. Werner, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Rourke, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Strauss, kid gloves and umbrellas; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strauss Brothers, Bowling Green, Ohio; J. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. Fleigenheimer, housefurnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallenstein, D. S., Baltimore, Md.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, white goods and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Guthman Brothers, Lasalle, Ill.; I. Guthman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Henand, D. H., Wilmington, Del.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein & Alexander, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Epstein, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Ross, J., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jackson Brothers & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; W. D. Jackson, notions; R. T. Watts, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyd, Beston, Langen Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Boyd, dry goods; Hot

PUERTO RICO BILL MAY BE BEATEN

Republican Who Favors It Admits the Outlook Is Bad.

LONG DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. McCall Gives His Reasons for Opposing the Measure.

Says It Is Unconstitutional and Unfair to the Islanders — Gen. Grosvenor and Others Speak in Its Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—"The outlook is blue" said a Republican friend of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill to-night. "I shall be surprised if the bill does not pass," said Representative Russell of Connecticut, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The two statements convey a very good idea of the different feelings, that prevail among Republicans. Mr. McCall, who has been sturdily opposed to the bill from the first, says to his friends that he considers the bill as beaten.

The utmost effort is being made by those having the measure in charge to assure the hesitating members that the President will be satisfied with the bill now before the House. But no more authoritative expression has been given than that furnished by Gen. Grosvenor this afternoon in the House debate. On the other hand, it is learned that Mr. Bromwell's statement that the President is determined not to disavow his language as used in the message has been found to come from a person not authorized to speak so positively for Mr. McKinley.

The opponents of the bill are using the President's utterances, as they have been made public and not publicly retracted, to great purpose, and the advocates of the bill find themselves embarrassed in consequence.

Mr. Russell gave this afternoon his explanation of the purpose in taxing the Puerto Ricans 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates. The island is now impoverished. Its ability to raise money sufficient to maintain the Government there is suspended. The small tax proposed will raise about the amount regarded as necessary by the Governor General. If this money is not raised in that way, it will be necessary to appropriate it, and to raise the money to be appropriated by taxing the people of the United States. To offer a bill or an item in a bill appropriating $1,200,000 for supporting a Government in Puerto Rico can hardly be a popular measure. The probability is that it would "raise a rumpus." The admission that we were taxing the people to keep up government in Puerto Rico might create sion that we eventually might be asked to do the same thing for the Philippines. The better way, Mr. Russell thought, would be to place a small customs tax upon Puerto Rican trade, turn the receipts over to the island to maintain its government, and help the island along toward a self-supporting condition, which he believes will come soon.

Notwithstanding that there has been a good deal of remonstrance against the calling of a meeting of Republicans on Saturday, a "conference" will be held, and arrangements have been in progress for it. The word "caucus," implying a desire to tie up the opponents of the bill, is avoided. The "conference" will afford an opportunity to count heads. Upon its report will depend the passing of the bill now before the House or the substitution of the bill originally offered by Mr. Payne. After all that has been said in the House and out of it about the "doubling" of Mr. Payne, the passage of the free trade bill would, it is not unlikely, be regarded by the Democrats as a triumph for their party.

The debate on the Puerto Rican bill brought out several notable speeches in the House to-day, including one by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who answered a number of questions as to the attitude of the President; and others by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee who dissented from the majority report, and Representative Moody, another Massachusetts Republican, who sharply criticised the position of his colleague. Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) and Mr. Brantley (Ga.) also spoke against the bill, and Mr. Parker (N. J.) in support of it. The debate was continued at a night session.

McCLELLAN AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) opened the debate this morning, speaking in opposition to the bill. He argued at some length, quoting a great many decisions to prove that the position of the majority was untenable, that the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States, with all the Constitutional rights of citizens, and that the Constitution extends proprio vigore over the Island of Puerto Rico, the United States only holding it in trust for the State eventually to be erected out of its territory. Continuing, Mr. McClellan said:

"The moral aspect of the case is quite as important as is the legal. It involves the good faith, the credit, and the honor of the United States. Some gentlemen distinguish between individual honor and National honor; some insist that there is one standard of honesty for the individual and no standard whatever for the Nation. Puerto Rico came to us freely of her own accord, believing that she would become a part of the United States and enjoy the blessings of our Constitution and of free intercourse with us. I find myself taking my stand with the minority in support of the President of the United States against the party that elected him to office.

"There are those of us who are fond of saying that the white man's burden lies far beyond the Summer seas, and the white man's duty requires that he bear his burden, no matter how much it may oppress him. There are those of us who in all sincerity maintain that it is the duty of this country to extend the blessings of its civilization to the people of the East. They tell us that an open door in China would increase our commerce, and that the addition of millions of pauper savages to our body politic would improve the condition of American labor. I may be conservative beyond reason, but I think I am an humble member of the great majority of the people of this country when I believe that the greatest glory of a free people is in its honor, and in its righteousness as a nation; that there is only one rule of conduct for the individual and for the Government; that the same standard of honor should govern this Congress as governs its most inconspicuous member; that our ultimate destiny will be worked out in the factories of New York, in the wheat fields of the West, and in the plantations of the South; that we must strive for happiness not in Asia but in America; that the radiance of our flag consists not in the triumphs of unnecessary foreign wars, but in the triumphs of necessary domestic peace; that the wealth of this Nation should not be expended in behalf of the selfish ambition of the few, but in the cause of the many; that the duty of the United States does not lie in the conquest of Oriental people, but in the conquest of the happiness of our own."

GROSVENOR FOR THE MEASURE.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) speaking in support of the bill, said that any political party or individual who took part in ratifying and supporting the treaty with Spain was estopped from opposing any of the legitimate effects of that treaty. When that treaty hung in the balance, a certain Nebraska Colonel left his regiment and came to Washington to aid in securing ratification and he did influence votes at a critical juncture. So that, Mr. Grosvenor said, if there were one man in the country who should shoulder responsibility for the treaty and its succeeding responsibilities, that man was William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Mr. Grosvenor, continuing, said there appeared to be great sensitiveness lest the wishes of the President should not be carried out, and this sensitiveness was most apparent on the Democratic side among those not particularly active in supporting the President. The President had performed his Constitutional duty in presenting his views to Congress. Since then much official information had been submitted, showing conclusively that it was imperatively necessary to raise money for Puerto Rico in some way, in order to restore the depressed industries and institutions of the island. This information had been so conclusive that views had changed, both in the Senate and here, and the Ways and Means Committee brought forward this bill, believing it to be the best thing attainable for Puerto Rico and for this country. There was only one alternative to this tariff measure, and that was to go down in our own pockets and appropriate from the Treasury enough to sustain the island.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) at this point asked: "I understand that the gentleman holds that the President did not understand the situation at the time of his message. Now I ask him if the President understands the situation at this time?"

Mr. Grosvenor responded that he was not the mouthpiece of the President, and that Mr. Richardson's question did not correctly represent what had been said. He added:

"I think I know the President reasonably well, and speaking as an individual and knowing all things involved in the situation here now, I think that nothing would give the President greater sorrow than the defeat of this bill and the turning over of this House to the Democratic minority."

Mr. Grosvenor remarked that it was hardly to be supposed that the President at the time he made his recommendation for the relief of Puerto Rico appreciated that such a simple question would be made the text for a Constitutional issue more grave than anything since the Dred Scott case.

Taking up the broad right of Congress to deal with the subject, Mr. Grosvenor said Daniel Webster had been the first to maintain the power of Congress over new territory. And yet it remained for a Massachusetts member of the House of Representatives from Cambridge (Mr. McCall) to call this right in question.

The reference to Cambridge brought Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) to his feet with the statement that Harvard University was on the side of the Ways and Means majority.

"Who are on that side?" asked Mr. Littlefield, (Rep., Maine.)

"Prof. Langdell and Prof. Thayer of Harvard," answered Mr. Moody.

Mr. Grosvenor's discussion of the fiscal and Constitutional question was varied by good-natured political raillery with members across the aisle. When Mr. Neville (Rep., Neb.,) asked if Mr. Grosvenor expected to embalm the Filipinos along with the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines, the Ohio member answered that when the Democratic Party got through with the Filipinos it would need embalming. At another point Mr. Grosvenor created laughter by referring ironically to Aguinaldo as the "George Washington of the Philippines."

FUTURE OF NEW TERRITORY.

In closing Mr. Grosvenor said:

"But we have got the Philippines on our hands, and I will tell you what we shall tell the people of this country, my friends, if you will listen to me now. We will say we have acquired title to the Philippines and Puerto Rico. We did not go after them, but they came to us and we could not help ourselves.

"A gentleman went out into the Orient with a little more power than he had authority, and the first thing we knew he had captured the Lord only knows how many islands out there—we have never yet found out ourselves. But he took them, and we are there, and our flag is there, and we were aided in getting a perfect title to them by the Democratic Senators in Congress without any protest from anybody. We have got them, and the duty is upon us, and we are going to take care of them. We are going to make all the money out of the transaction we can by enlarging our trade with the Oriental countries, and we are going to embalm the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence upon the statute books of the Philippines just as quick as we think the time has come to do it, and we are not going to do it one minute before, if all the Democrats on God's earth go howling that we have got to do it now. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] We are going to do it under the persuasive influence of the Constitution, of the Declaration of Independence, of our Christian civilization. We are going to do it as rapidly as it is possible to do it, and in the meantime we propose that every attribute of the Constitution shall persuade us to treat these men with absolute fairness."

McCALL DENOUNCES THE BILL.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) followed in opposition to the bill. His speech was followed with great interest, as he was the only member of the Ways and Means majority to dissent from the majority report.

Mr. McCall said that he regretted greatly that he could not agree with his colleagues as to the pending bill, but he was compelled to dissent because it involved nothing less than the proposition that Congress, in dealing with Territories of the United States, had absolute power, unfettered by any of the limitations of the Constitution. The question was not, Does the Constitution govern Puerto Rico? but Does it govern us? Could Congress, which was the creature of the Constitution, do those things which it prohibited? Mr. McCall went on:

"A great deal of learning, and much of it irrelevant, has been expended in discussing the meaning of the term 'United States.' It is patent that the term could have been employed in the Constitution in any one of three different senses, according to the context. But there is another and a broader sense which has become justly fashionable since the war of the rebellion, and that is that this Government is not merely a close corporation of States, but that it rests in the people as a whole, a body politic created by the Constitution. But the question involved is far beyond the dignity of any controversy about syntax. Our revolution was based on the idea that one community had no right to permanently levy taxes upon another community, and the prime motive which led to the establishment of the Constitution was a desire to do away with the barriers upon trade which were set up on the frontiers of each State, so that trade might be freely carried on throughout the dominion of the United States.

"As our Government is not a simple and elementary Government, but one of limited powers under a written Constitution, the power to tax and create barriers within our dominion against trade should, in view of our history before the adoption of the Constitution, be most strictly construed. The power of taxation and the method of its exercise are conferred in the same clause, and the method extends wherever the power extends. If Congress has the power to levy duties over an area comprising Territories, then the rule of uniformity applies to that same area. This is in accordance with the primary rules of construction. But the decisions of the Supreme Court put the matter above question. John Marshall, as great a jurist as ever sat upon the bench, declared in Loughborough versus Blake that the rule of uniformity in the imposition of duties extended to the Territories.

"A fantastic theory which has been discovered by some modern jurists within eighteen months holds that this opinion of Marshall's was a mere dictum, and that the District of Columbia, in regard to which the decision was rendered, got under the Constitution by some process which made it different from a mere Territory. It is only necessary to say that in all the long line of decisions concerning the Constitutional status of the District of Columbia the court has shown its ignorance of this modern doctrine and treats the District as a vulgar Territory. A third of a century after the Loughborough case the Supreme Court again, when California became a Territory, decided that the rule of uniformity would apply to it. Here are two different decisions, a generation apart, by our highest court, each rendered when the court was composed of entirely different Justices, specifically holding that the rule of uniformity in imposts applies to Territories, and those decisions stand absolutely uncontradicted. And yet in the face of those decisions we, who have taken an oath to protect and defend the Constitution, are asked to levy duties against an American Territory.

CONGRESS BOUND BY DECISIONS.

"If Congress is not bound by these limitations against taxing unequally, it is not bound by any limitation upon its power in the Constitution. The case is conclusive so far as judicial authority is concerned, and when we regard the circumstances out of which our Government and the Constitution sprang, the words of the taxing power, the direct adjudication of their meaning, the long line of authorities which deny the existence of absolute power in Congress, it is clear that the theory of despotic power is absolutely repugnant to our institutions.

"But we are asked to pass this bill because somebody has called in question our Constitutional right to do it. But if you are going to pass any unjust measure merely to show your strength, why not begin by shearing your wolves—New Mexico, Alaska, and Arizona—instead of shearing this poor little pet lamb of Puerto Rico? Again, we are asked to pass the bill that the question can come before the Supreme Court. That question can be brought up to-day, but if you pass this bill it will go to the court with the weight that attaches to the action of the great political department of the Government. We have had one decision of the court rendered in times of great political stress, that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and this country was deluged with blood to wash that decision from our laws. Now we are asked to lay the foundation for a moot case, with the weight of Congress behind it, and ask for another decision that the white men and the brown men of Puerto Rico are merely our chattels, and that the commonest Constitutional right secured to the meanest man that treads our soil does not belong to them, although they are under our flag. Let no act of Congress impart sanction to that idea.

"Then it is said that if this view of the Constitution prevails we cannot afford to keep the Philippines. How often might our ancestors have become alarmed over the cessions of vast territories, many times in excess of our original area, and have been fearful of the result upon their industries and their institutions? Yet the human rights secured by the Constitution have been recognized over these broad annexations, and nobody will say to-day that the whole country was not better for it.

"I think you are unduly alarmed about the effect of extending the principle of Constitutional liberty wherever our flag floats. But I say that, if we must give up either, Constitutional liberty has been preserved to us at a price in blood and treasure greater than the value of a thousand archipelagos. The ultimate solution of the Philippine problem has been reserved to us, and I have no doubt we shall solve it wisely if we call into play our sober judgment and do not obscure it with noisy rant and the fustian of declamation.

"But we are now considering the case of a territory which is a part of this Continent, admitted to be within the natural radius of our political action, and of great importance to our defense. Our victory over it was a bloodless victory. Instead of resisting us, it turned to this great power as a child turns to its mother. I do not view without concern the prospect of this Nation forever taxing the people of that island. But if we are to tax them there is some safety in the fact that we ourselves are willing to submit to the taxes which we impose.

RESULTS OF PROPOSED LAW.

"It requires little discernment to see the danger into which a different practice would lead. We impose by this bill a certain percentage of duties upon goods passing to and fro between that island and this country. How long will it be before some powerful interest will demand that it be recognized? The representatives of such interests vote and elect members of Congress. The Puerto Ricans do not vote; they are merely our subjects. Can there be any doubt that the taxes will be levied more and more for the benefit of great interests in this country, and that that hapless people who were told by our Generals that they were to receive the glorious blessings of American liberty, and who crowned our soldiers with wreaths, will become the victims of our extortion rather than the sharers in our freedom? How was Spain treating them—selfish, heartless, cruel Spain? At the time of their deliverance they had twelve Representatives and four Senators in the Spanish Cortes, and helped to make the laws for the whole Spanish empire. They had a 10 per cent. duty upon goods passing between the two countries, and at the end of the year 1898 that duty was to disappear. They had almost complete autonomy for their own local affairs, and $1,500,000 in the Treasury.

"Look at the practical application of our proposed tariff. Upon a territory but little larger than Rhode Island there are crowded 1,000,000 people. The great question with them is the food question. Upon many articles of food our duties are high, but as we are large exporters the price is not increased to our people, but for every bag of flour and every barrel of pork that goes to Puerto Rico 25 per cent. of these high duties must be paid. Upon the importation of rice alone I am told the duties will amount to nearly $400,000 a year. Is this the feast of liberty to which we have invited those trusting people? There is no safety in departing from the Constitutional rule.

ANGLO-SAXON FAULTS.

"Remember, that if the race from which our institutions come has great virtues it has great faults as well. It may not be cruel like the Spanish race, but is it free from cupidity? Do you want an instance from its history which may show you the way you are drifting? To the west of England there rises from the sea an island larger but not more beautiful than Puerto Rico—Ireland. English statesmen taxed and legislated the linen and other great industries of Ireland almost out of existence, and her people were beggared. That system has been abandoned by England, but although to-day a British citizen in Ireland has equal rights with a British citizen in any other part of the empire, generations will fail to obliterate the bitter memories of the oppression and wrong which rankle in the hearts of the Irish people. Do you want to make Puerto Rico our Ireland?

"I say that far wiser will it be if, instead of entering upon a policy which will make her happy, sunny-hearted children, the mere chattels of this Government, we follow the humane recommendation of our President, and lay the foundations of our empire deep in the hearts of those people.

"I do not care to see our flag emblazon the principle of liberty at home and tyranny abroad. I brand with all my energy this hateful notion, bred somewhere in the heathenish recesses of Asia, that one man may exercise absolute dominion over another man or one nation over another nation. That notion owes very little with my idea of American liberty. It was resisted to the last extremity by the heroes who fought at Bunker Hill and starved at Valley Forge. It fell before the gleaming sabres of our troopers at Winchester. It was shot to death by our guns at Gettysburg and Appomattox. A half million men gave up their lives that their country might stand clothed in the resplendant robes of Constitutional liberty and that we might have a Government of laws and not of men for every man beneath the shining folds of the flag. All the sweet voices of our history plead with us for that great cause to-day, and I do not believe, Sir, that this Nation will tolerate any abandonment of that principle which has made her morally, as she is physically, without a peer among the nations."

SPEECHES IN BILL'S FAVOR.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in favor of the bill. He said he had hoped to hear his colleague (Mr. McCall) recall his assertion that this bill was a step toward the robber policy of the British in India, but he had hoped in vain. The bill, in taking off 75 per cent. of the regular duty on Puerto Rican goods conferred a privilege and advantage to the people of that island and their industries which would be a boon to any nation.

Mr. Moody declared that the majority proposed to abide by the spirit of the Constitution rather than its letter, and derided those who were guided only by a "paper Constitution."

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) made a legal argument in support of the regularity of the proposed tariff, and also urged that it would prove of substantial advantage to the island.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M., when the debate continued.

Speeches were made by Mr. Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. Spight, (Dem., Miss.,) in opposition to the bill.

The session was without noteworthy incidents, and at 9 P. M. the House adjourned.

PUERTO RICAN TAXATION LAWS.

Prof. Hollander Appointed Special Commissioner to Revise Them.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The announcement was made at the General Alumni banquet of the Johns Hopkins University to-night by President Gilman that Secretary of War Root had requested Dr. J. H. Hollander, Professor of Finance at the university, to go to Puerto Rico as a Special Commissioner to revise the laws relating to taxation in that island.

It is said that the Trustees of the university will grant Dr. Hollander leave of absence for such time as may be required for the proposed service, and that he will enter upon his new duties as soon as necessary arrangements are completed for the transfer of his academic duties.

Dr. Hollander was abroad in 1897 as Secretary of the Bimetallic Commission, and is well known as an authority in the science of taxation and finance.

CLARK'S SON TESTIFIES.

Tells How He Spent $138,000 in the Montana Campaign—Says His Income Is $250,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—C. W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, was before the Clark investigating committee to-day. Mr. Clark said he had taken an active part in the Montana legislative campaign in 1898 and in the Senatorial fight following.

Mr. Clark then related in detail his connection as Treasurer with the Clark committee. He said he had received all told $118,000 from his father. Of this amount he expended about $25,000 prior to the State Convention, about $70,000 on the State campaign, and the remainder during the sitting of the Legislature. Mr. Clark read from his memoranda a detailed statement, giving the names of all persons to whom this money had been paid.

"You are a man of independent means, are you not?" asked Mr. Faulkner.

"I am."

"What is your income?"

"In the neighborhood of $250,000 a year."

This reply caused a general exclamation in the committee room, and Senator Edmunds remarked that the income tax should be revived.

Mr. Faulkner's last question in the examination in chief was: "Please tell the committee whether you have ever offered or given to any member of the Legislature any monetary or other valuable consideration with a view to influencing his vote in favor of your father for United States Senator."

"I have not—not one cent."

In response to a question by Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark placed the total expenditure in the campaign, including the $118,000 expended by him, at about $138,000.

In response to a further inquiry by Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said he did not think a single vote had been changed by the expenditure of the money. It was deemed necessary, however, to employ men to prevent their friends in the Legislature from being intimidated by the "usual Daly methods." A large amount of the money had been expended in entertaining friends.

"What did you expect these men to do?" Mr. Hoar asked. "Were they to sleep with the members?"

"No. They were with them a great deal, however. We expected them to lobby."

"If you had the campaign to make over again, and could not be present and wanted to get some intelligent agent like Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Faulkner to conduct it for you, what instructions would you give him?"

"I would not advise him at all," was the reply, "because I would expect either of them to know what to do."

This reply brought out a laugh at Mr. Hoar's expense.

"Do you think the men who voted for your father would have done so if you had not spent any money?" asked Senator Caffery.

"I think so."

"Then why did you spend it?"

"Well, the hotels in Helena put up their charges when the Legislature is in session, and living is high."

AGAINST THE TIN PLATE TRUST.

Mr. Richardson Introduces a Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, to-day introduced a resolution in regard to tin-plate trusts similar to those recently introduced in relation to trusts in sugar and paper.

The resolution states that whereas recent advances in the prices of tin plate indicate that trusts or combinations exist for the purpose of destroying competition, the products manufactured by the American Tin Plate Company and other manufacturers of tin plate shall, after six months from the passage of the resolution, be prohibited by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from being transported in any manner whatsoever from any one State to another until the commission is satisfied that such products offered for transportation have not yielded a profit to the manufacturers of more than 4 per cent.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Jesse Overstreet, author of the House Financial bill, was renominated for Congress from the Seventh Indiana District by the Republican District Convention this afternoon. The nomination was by acclamation. Strong gold standard resolutions were adopted. A letter from Mr. Overstreet stating that the Republican Party is opposed to trusts was read.

In the Ninth District, Charles B. Landis, Republican, was renominated by acclamation. The convention was held at Noblesville.

In the Tenth District, E. D. Crumpacker, Republican, was renominated by acclamation at Lafayette.

For a Memorial to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Library to-day favorably reported a bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the preparation of designs for a memorial to or statue of Gen. Grant, to be erected at Washington.

Oriental Trade Investigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report upon Senator Gallinger's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of the trade relations between the United States and China and Japan as recommended by the President in his last annual message.

To Limit Sleeping-Car Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) has introduced a bill limiting the charges on sleeping cars to 50 cents a hundred miles for a lower berth, and 25 cents a hundred miles for an upper berth. A total charge of $1.25 for a lower and $1 for an upper berth is allowed.

NEW BROOKLYN MANSION.

C. W. Seamans to Build a Home to Cost $200,000.

Clarence W. Seamans, a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, is preparing to erect in St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, a handsome private residence. The cost will exceed $200,000.

Ground for the building was purchased a year ago for about $100,000, and the plans have been drawn by Montrose W. Morris, architect, of 45 Exchange Place. In the mansion will be three stories and an attic. The extreme dimensions are 100x125 feet, including piazzas of Indiana limestone. Italian Renaissance style will be followed, solid stone being used for all exterior walls, cornices, balconies, and ornamental details. For the interior the plans are equally elaborate.

Factory Inspector Seizes Clothing.

Acting upon information that there was a case of diphtheria in the premises, Deputy State Factory Inspector J. H. Anderson and three assistants visited the tenement house 211 East Forty-third Street last night and seized a number of pairs of trousers, which had been made by Italian women. The trousers, it is said, were made for a Third Street firm. The Inspector labeled the goods "tenement made" and left them there. This morning it is proposed to secure a warrant for the arrest of members of the Third Street firm for violation, as alleged, of the factory law.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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School Shoes.

Parents who have been buying school shoes oftener than seems necessary, are invited to try the shoe we have expressly for that purpose, one that will give the most wear—most comfort—most satisfaction generally.

And the assortment of sizes we carry in shoes—as in everything else for children—enables us to fit every child correctly, which is so important to their present and future comfort.

Button or lace, calf-foxed, heavy extension solid leather soles, spring heels—sizes 8 to 10½, $2.25—11 to 2, $2.75.

Special shoes for toeing-in, bowlegs, and weak ankles—cost but little more than ordinary shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINES

The Affair a Japano-American Love Feast.

JAPANESE MINISTER SPEAKS

The Cordial Relations Existing Between This Country and the Flowery Kingdom.

The fourteenth annual banquet of the Southern Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, resolved itself largely into a Japano-American love feast. Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, was there with the Japanese Consul, Sadazuchi Uchida, and delivered a felicitous little speech on the cordial relations existing between his own country and the United States, and the only decoration, so far as bunting was concerned, and which for that reason was the more effective, was the Japanese and American flags side by side in the rear of the guest table.

Over 200 members and guests of the society were present, including John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; John Foord, the Rev. E. H. Krans, President of the Canadian Society; George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; Dr. C. J. MacGuire, representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Louis Wiley, President of the Society of the Genesee; Edward Owen, Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp; ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, A. M. Quarrier, Hugh S. Thompson, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Percy S. Mallett, and Burton N. Harrison.

Dr. W. M. Polk, President of the society, presided. Familiar plantation airs were played by the orchestra, and between the speeches Dr. E. W. Marshall sang "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and wound up the proceedings with "Dixie," in which the assembly joined with great gusto.

President Polk proposed a toast to the President of the United States, with whom he coupled the name of George Washington, in honor of the day. It was drunk standing, to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

He then introduced Minister Jutaro Komura as "persona gratissima not only to our Government but to us." The little Minister was greeted with noisy heartiness. He responded to the toast, "Japan: Her progressive and warlike people are our neighbors in the New West and our friends always and everywhere."

In his introductory remarks he paid a tribute to the memory and character of Washington, whose intense patriotism, he said, is the admiration of the Japanese Nation. Continuing, he said:

"As you all know, Japan has issued from a state of complete seclusion and established the freest intercourse with all the world. The new treaties which became operative in July last raised Japan to a position of equality with all the civilized powers. The United States was the first country to bring us into contact with the rest of the world and recognize our right to a position in the councils of the nations.

"While Japan is now able, not only to defend herself—she is indeed impregnable—but to aid others, her doors are now wide open to foreign capital and enterprise, and she welcomes especially American capital and invites American competition in all departments of industrial activity. Trade is a guarantee of peace and friendship. In the whole history of intercourse between nations, there is no instance in which relations have been marked with stricter justice than those between the United States and Japan.

"Several hundred Americans visit Japan every year. Some go there for pleasure, the majority of them for that matter, but we do not care for what reason they go so long as they spend their money there. When a Japanese comes to this country he does not spend money, because we cannot afford it. We come here to study, to study the sciences and the arts and literature.

"We study the affairs and conditions of your country, and we profit by the study in our own country. I hope the time will soon come when Americans who visit Japan will do so to study the conditions of the Japanese Government and the people, and will profit by the study."

In concluding the Japanese Minister pointed to the flags behind him and exclaimed:

"May the Stars and Stripes and the Rising Sun be found now and forever side by side." Cheers and prolonged applause marked the appreciation of this sentiment on the part of his hearers.

John Foord, the next speaker, responded in humorous vein to the toast of "That Great Conglomerate, the City of New York, of which We Are a Part."

"It has been a matter of wonder to some simple-minded people," said he, "why, with a press so nearly omniscient and infallible as we have in New York, our city government should never have quite succeeded in commanding the envy and admiration of the world.

"I am satisfied that there is a latent force somewhere in the government of this city of ours that shapes its ends quite independent of press and people, and that gives us pause no less when we think we have accomplished its redemption than when we despairingly proclaim that somebody else has effected its ruin. I have seen the city redeemed several times, and I have seen it ruined several times, but striking a fair average of the results, I do not know that there has been very much to choose between the regime of ruin and that of redemption.

"There are some good people among us who have a very narrow conception of civic pride and who keep reminding us that New Yorkers ought to go about hanging their heads in shame because quite a considerable share of their annual contribution to the cost of the City Government is frittered away by incompetency, wastefulness, and sheer dishonesty. I dare say there was a good deal of stealing in the Government of ancient Tarsus, but that did not prevent the apostle from glorying in the fact that he was a citizen of no mean city. I feel certain that there is not the wide world a more impressive and more highly developed single aggregate of human activity than we have in New York."

John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, spoke on "The New South—in What Used to be the Ultimate East, But Is Now Our Far Western Frontier."

After alluding to ex-Justice Van Wyck as "the one man on whom the South could unite as a Presidential candidate," and denouncing Aguinaldo and the anti-expansionists Congressmen, referring to the "open door" question, he said:

"It can now be said on the best of authority that within thirty days a most important announcement will be made to the country by the State Deparment in the form of a communication to Congress covering in detail the exact terms as well as the import and scope of the diplomatic notes exchanged in this matter of paramount consequence to our legitimate commercial expansion and growing moral influence in the Pacific.

"It will show that—and just how—the United States single handed has accomplished in a few months what the powers of Europe, single or combined, failed to do in long years of diplomatic intercourse and strategy; that we have led the way in the attitude of nations in taking the strongest action possible for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire; and that while Great Britain and Japan have accepted without reservation America's recommendations, Russia, Germany, France, and Italy have hesitated only on the letter of the terms and not on the principle involved. [Applause.]

"This means, then, that freedom of trade as first outlined in the old Tientsin treaties is guaranteed by all the powers without discriminating duties, freight rates, and inland taxes, throughout all China."

Society of the Cincinnati Dinner.

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, representing New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, to the number of about 100, held their annual Washington's Birthday dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Gen. William S. Stryker, President of the New Jersey Society, presided. Among the speakers were J. B. Ploda, Minister from Switzerland; Col. T. A. Dodge, William A. Nelson, John S. Wise, Paul Leicester Ford, Clarence Tomlinson, and Chaplain Chidwick United States Navy. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner read a paper on the work of the society. It has been the custom in the past for each State society to hold its dinner separately, but this year the three States combined.

Sheltering Guardian's Reception.

The annual reception of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue. Samuel B. Levy, President of the society, welcomed the guests, numbering about a thousand, in an address which touched upon the history of the institution and its work. Superintendent L. Fauerbach also spoke. The children then entertained with a musical and literary programme.

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Hunter is the well-known title of the purest type of the purest whiskey.

Hunter Rye is universally prescribed by physicians as a pure tonical stimulant when needed. Its use in moderation for health is recommended.

The fixed and uniform standard of quality of Hunter Rye, its mellow age and rich flavor, make it the favorite for the buffet and table use.

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SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

The Society's Banquet in Honor of Washington's Memory.

MEDALS FOR PRIZE ESSAYS

Announcement of the Names of Fortunate High School Pupils Who Won Them.

In accordance with their time-honored custom, the Sons of the Revolution last night celebrated the birth of Washington by a dinner at Delmonico's, when nearly 300 of the descendants of Revolutionary notables and their guests assembled and partook of the society's hospitality. Frederick S. Tallmadge, the President of the society for many years, presided, and the toasts of the guests lauding the Father of his Country were addressed to a distinguished gathering.

The famed piper and drummer illustrating the "Spirit of '76" led the procession into the banqueting hall, which was brilliant with light and adorned with the Stars and Stripes and the Continental yellow and blue of the society. At the guests' table with President Tallmadge were Charles O. Dewey, Berthold Fernow, Col. P. S. Michie of West Point, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, Prof. William H. Sloane of Columbia University, Everett T. Tomlinson, William Baston Hamilton, J. W. Beekman of the Society of the Colonial Wars, and John T. Terry of the Mayflower Society.

After the dinner the custom of presenting the cocked hat, emblematic of authority, to the President, was gone through with, ex-Surrogate Varnum making the address of presentation, during which he gave a history of hats. Then the members sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Before the real speechmaking began, Mr. Dewey, on behalf of the society, announced the winners of the prize essays. He said that the society had some time ago announced its intention of presenting gold, silver, and bronze medals in their order of excellence for essays written by high school scholars of the two highest grades in the State of New York on the subject "Washington as a General." The contest was closed on Jan. 1 and the committee announced its decision. The first prize was awarded to William L. Ransom of the Jamestown High School, who receives the gold medal; the silver medal went to Raymond E. Cook of the Troy High School, and the bronze medal to Howard W. Morey of the Buffalo High School. This announcement elicited great applause. Mr. Dewey then proceeded to read the first prize essay. A number of the members sought to interfere, but Mr. Dewey read the essay through, in spite of interruptions.

It was announced that the society had sent to Puerto Rico 2,000 American flags and 2,000 copies of "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia," translated into Spanish for use in the Washington celebration there. In acknowledgment a telegram was received from the Governor General thanking the society for its contribution and expressing the appreciation of the Governor General, the army, navy, and the citizens assembled in honor of the day.

Col. Michie spoke on "Washington's Legacy to the Army." "As an officer of the army," he said, "I feel it both an honor and a pleasure to be permitted in your presence to express my appreciation of the debt of gratitude the army owes to its first and great commander. But of the many rich legacies left us by Washington, I shall refer to but two that seem to me to bear particularly upon that branch of the public service to which I have the honor to belong. These are his unselfish patriotism and his interest in the establishment of the Military Academy."

Col. Michie delivered a eulogy on Washington, pointing to his honor, valor, and leadership, and read an extract from a letter written by Washington to Alexander Hamilton, in which the establishment and maintenance of the Military Academy were urged. "West Point," said Col. Michie, "the last legacy of Washington to the army, is justly entitled to claim the honor of being the fountain of those characteristic virtues that adorn the regular army and make it so well deserving of the confidence of the people.

"I can talk with the confidence of a record of thirty-three years in the academy. Many have fallen upon the field of battle, some near the close of a long and honorable service, and others upon the very threshold of their military career, but in their lives and in their deaths they have exemplified their devotion to the principles it is the glory and mission of West Point to inculcate—the principles for which Washington battled, the cause of freedom, which is the glorious cause of humanity."

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church responded to the toast, "Washington and the Day We Celebrate, His Birthday." Dr. Parks commented upon the modern tendency to disparage Washington's deeds, and then proceeded to recount some of his more notable achievements. In conclusion, the speaker said:

"The one thing that marks that man out from those of the present day was his absolutely unselfish patriotism. Washington came out of public life $50,000 poorer, and that meant a good deal in those ante-millionaire days. If we can get into the service of the country men of this day willing, educated, and unselfish we can save the country."

"New Jersey in the Revolution" was responded to by Everett T. Tomlinson. The speaker compared the respective parts played by New England and New Jersey in the great struggle, and said:

"Fortunate has New England been in the men who have written the history of its heroes."

Mr. Tomlinson claimed for his State and two or three others the credit of establishing the United States Senate and paid a tribute to its late presiding officer, Garret A. Hobart.

In conclusion, Mr. Tomlinson said:

"Two States—New Jersey and South Carolina—did more than any others to bring the revolution to a successful close, and much of the greatness of that man we honor to-night was displayed in deeds which took place within the boundaries of New Jersey."

The subject of Prof. Sloane's toast was "The Battles of the Revolution, Their Civil and Political Aspect." Prof. Sloane began by relating a conversation he had during his Berlin student days with Von Moltke. The great German General in speaking of the American Revolution, said:

"Washington was the

The Wanamaker Store

Embroideries== Handkerchiefs==

Two Important Events

TEN THOUSAND yards of Embroideries made on the hand-worked machines of St. Gall—tasteful, pretty and substantial. Just such embroideries as the makers are asking a half more than old prices for, and these are

a half off old low prices, and less

They are surplus lots that the maker wanted quick sale for—not remnants, for you can buy as much as you want, though prices are half. Edgings and insertions, on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin,

5c, 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard

And these Handkerchiefs for Women—of pure linen, hemstitched and embroidered—several hundred dozens of the regular 25c quality, that we bought so favorably that we will sell them

at fifteen cents each

Main Aisle counter.

Men's Cheviot Suits Just 80 suits in this lot—suits of exceptionally good cheviot, blue and black. All with double-breasted sack coats, with wool lining and satin shoulders. $18 is their value as determined by those who know values. $13.50 is their price—but only 80 suits in all.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits and Top-Coats This store for boys is fairly crowded with good, seasonable, reasonably priced clothing. No other kind here at any time—but these are exceptionally attractive offerings:

Here's a suit for $3.85—all-wool, navy blue, silk sewed, **extra trousers** with each suit. 7 to 16 years.

And here are blue sailor suits for smaller fellows—3 to 10 years. They're $5.50 each. Extra trousers with these, too.

Then there's a large collection of superior overcoats, of which just a few are mentioned here to-day:

$6.50—Top coats of all-wool covert cloth, sage green—the newest shade; lined with Italian cloth; velvet collar; very stylish. Very good value. 4 to 16 years.

$5—Light-weight top-coats for early spring; of all-wool Oxford gray cheviot; 4 to 16 years.

$5—All-wool whipcord in the latest coloring; 3 to 8 years.

$4—Of Oxford gray cheviot; 2½ to 7 years.

$3.50—Covert cloth, all-wool; 3 to 10 years; $4 for sizes 11 to 16 years. All modeled after the latest style top-coats for men.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of Clocks and Watches

Such opportunities have not been known before—they are not likely to come again quickly. A pretty clock for parlor or boudoir costs a half or a third less than its worth, and there are savings of many dollars on very high-grade watches. Two lots in particular:

Men's 14k. Gold Watches, latest styles, fine movements, mostly Walthams, $29 to $57.
Women's 14k. Gold Hunting Case Watches, $19 to $28.50.

Add a third for their real worth. We guarantee every watch and clock in the sale.

Still a big showing of clocks in the Tenth street aisle.
Watches in the watch room, Tenth and Broadway.

Chiffonniers Never had so extensive an assortment—especially in the more popular woods; oak, maple and birch. There are 155 styles shown here to-day, including all the new designs. Also a number at greatly reduced prices—laggards from the February sale. The qualities and styles are right, and they're cheap enough—no excuse to tarry here longer.

Of those mentioned below we have a good supply of each. Their successors will be priced at least a third more. All of plain oak:

$5—32 in. long, 18 in. deep, 55 in. high; 5 long drawers; brass trimmings.

$5.50—32 in. long, 18 in. deep, 55 in. high; 3 long drawers, 2 small drawers and hat box; brass trimmings.

$7—32 in long, 17 in. deep, 66 in. high; 5 long drawers; brass trimmings; beveled mirror 12x20 in.

$9—33 in. long, 19 in. deep, 68 in. high; 5 long drawers, top drawer swell front, oval beveled plate mirror 14x24.

Fourth floor.

Bedding and Springs For a brief period we are selling 40-pound mattresses of pure gray horse hair at $16.80—a good value at the regular price, $20. In one or two parts, as desired.

At $8.50, instead of $10—Shelf springs for metal bedsteads; full size.

At $5—Woven wire springs with rubber bearings; for metal bedsteads.

$4.50—Five-pound bolsters of selected live geese feathers.

At $2.25—Pillows of same quality; 2½ lbs.

Fourth floor.

Cream Fruit Gems Tell you what they're made of, and how much. Then you'll want to know more. The finest sugar cream is thinly covered with crisp, hard candy, and deliciously flavored with pure fruit juices. 20c a pound.

An excellent grade of mixed chocolates at 20c a pound. Basement.

A Broader Bargain Store
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

A lot of tempting sorts of goods claim a showing in the Fifth floor store to-day. They wouldn't be there unless they were worthy—these are irresistible if you have needs among them:

The Shoe Sale—

All on the Ninth street side. None but worthy shoes—most any sort you want; a third to a half less than regular. Three hints:

Women's Shoes at $1.70—1370 pairs of black kidskin lace and button boots, with soles welted and stitched, and made on lasts designed for spring wear. Shoes no better sell regularly at $3.

Men's Shoes at $2.30—New lot—mostly box calf and wax calf—new styles and $3.50 values.

Children's Shoes at 75c—For small boys—spring heels; stout soles; full round toes with tips; $1.25 quality.

Others at 45c to $1.15.

Corsets

Twelve hundred pairs of imported C. P. Corsets in novelty patterns, white, pink, blue, lavender and black; cut bias, gored hips and bust; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbons—

$1.75 instead of $3.50

Nemo corsets, long waist, boned bust, two side steels; bones and steels warranted not to cut through—

95c instead of $1.50

Elite and L. R. Corsets, spoon steels, low bust, made especially for stout figures; white or drab—

at $1 a pair

All sizes in each of the three lots.

Towels—

You'll not look for reductions on towels with prices jumping up as they are: yet here are these—

At $2.50 a dozen—Bleached huckaback towels, with hemstitched ends, 20x38 in. Regularly $3.

At 25c each—Extra fine huckaback towels, soft finish; hemmed ends; 22x42 inches. Splendid value.

Turkish Bath Mats, 25c—Assorted colors, full size, made to sell for double—though we've sold them for less.

Also a lot of Remnants of Table Linen and odd Napkins at very tempting prices.

Stationery—

Business Envelopes—Good No. 1 rag quality. We bought five millions to get the price. Two sizes—

No. 6—3½x6 in. No. 6¾—3⅝x6½ in.

$1.10 a thousand

Club Vellum—Still in good supply—future lots very uncertain. Two shades, 3 sizes—

Paper, 10c a pound.
Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

New-art Lilac—Introduced from Germany last summer at a high price. This just as dainty, in square "Louise" size and oblong envelopes.

Paper, 15c a pound.
Envelopes, 25c a hundred.

New-art Gray—From the French, a soft, exquisite shade in a suede finish. Three fashionable square sizes.

One pound of paper and 100 envelopes, 60c.

Razors and Scissors—

Gem Safety Razors, of finest warranted steel: With one blade, in tin box, $1.50.

Same, in neat box of leatherette, satin lined, $1.75.

With two blades, morocco case, $2.75; three blades, $3.50; four blades, $4.25; five blades, $5; seven blades, $8.

Wanamaker Special Razors, warranted, 50c.

Warranted steel scissors, 3 to 6 in., blunt or sharp points, 35c.

Scissors in leatherette cases, 50c.

Warranted steel Scissors, 3 to 6 in., 25c.

Warranted steel Shears, 6 to 9 in., 35c.

Large Shears, 6 to 9 in., 25c.

Other cutlery goods—tempting prices on all.

Petticoats for Early Spring Attractiveness and worthiness, reinforced with inexpensiveness. Couldn't well expect more, could you? These are of mercerized fabrics—so treated that their close resemblance to silk is surprising. Strong and durable, too. Latest spring shades. Made and trimmed in new, pretty fashion. Prices begin at $1.50 and advance in 25c steps up to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Aprons and Caps These are all of white lawn. Various qualities—none that are not entitled to a place in this superior showing. Some aprons are 25c—they have deep hem and clusters of small plaits. Others are 50c—a little finer, and trimmed with embroidery. And still finer and more elaborately trimmed styles at 65c, 75c, and up to $2.75.

Maids' Caps, 10c to 35c.
Nurses' Caps, 15c to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Percale Wrappers Light, dark and medium colorings; prettily figured and neatly striped; variously trimmed in newest, most effective styles, $1 to $2.25. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques At 75c each or $5—and at plenty of prices in-between. All new styles. Some plain but very neat, some lace trimmed, some elegantly trimmed with ribbon and lace. High, square or V neck. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

IDENTIFIES ACCUSED WOMAN.

Mrs. Underhill, Held in Boston, Known by Brooklyn Lawyer.

A Boston dispatch, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, and dated from London by mistake, told of the arrest of two women charged with systematically swindling lodging houses. They gave their names as Teresa Donaldson and Jeanette Underhill, stating that their ages were fifty and fifty-two, respectively, and that the latter was the widow of an ex-District Attorney who practiced law in Brooklyn in the sixties. This woman also declared that she was the heir to an estate worth $100,000 in England, and possessed much silver, fine linen, and diamonds, all of which were stored in Brooklyn.

Investigation in Brooklyn seems to show that the prisoner calling herself Mrs. Underhill is probably the widow of Richard C. Underhill, who was Prosecuting Attorney of Kings County about forty years ago and was held to be one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Teresa Donaldson is her sister.

Richard C. Underhill was a member of the firm of Underhill, Reynolds & Ingraham. The second-named member was Judge George G. Reynolds, who now has his office at 16 Court Street. When he was told last night of the arrests made in Boston, he said:

"There is no doubt about this woman's identity as the wife of my old partner. I have known of her being in Boston for some time. She is not heir to any estate. After Underhill's death she married a man named Dyer, from whom she soon separated. Resuming her first husband's name, she lived in a house in Flatbush Avenue which had been inherited from him, and which she sold later for $32,000.

"About a year ago she disappeared from Brooklyn. I heard of her dodging lodging and board bills, and some of her husband's old friends helped her as long as they could stand it. When she left here her sister, Teresa Donaldson, went with her. There can be little doubt that they are the two women who have been arrested in Boston."

Dinner of Public School Graduates.

The graduates of Grammar School No. 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, gave their second annual dinner at the Hotel Marlborough last night. About seventy-five persons attended, including the Principals of many of the city schools. This annual banquet is being watched with much interest by persons connected with the public schools, and it is thought to be quite probable that the idea will be taken up by graduates of other grammar schools in the early future.

Tenement House Exhibit.

At the Tenement House Exhibit last evening, which is being held by the Charity Organization Society of this city, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Miss Lillian D. Wold of the Nurses' Settlement read a paper on "Tenement Life," in which she objected to the term "slums," as applied to the tenement district. James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement spoke on "Organized Labor in the Tenements." The rooms will be open to the public to-day, and this evening at 8:30 John W. Keller will speak on the duty of the city to the tenement dweller, and Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln of Boston will tell how tenements may be improved by personal influence.

Mob Chases Maryland Negro.

ABERDEEN, Md., Feb. 22.—William Black, a colored man living near here, is surrounded in a swamp by a crowd of resident white farmers, and will doubtless shortly be captured and roughly handled for an assault said to have been committed by him upon a sixteen-year-old daughter of Edward Bradford. The engineer of a passing train saw a negro dragging a white girl into a thicket as his train sped past. He dropped off a note at the station, and a posse immediately started in pursuit. The rescuers were too late to prevent the assault, but found the victim and carried her home.

SYRACUSE TO BE PROBED

Legislative Committee Will Investigate $400,000 Deficiency.

AIMED AT MAYOR McGUIRE?

Tammany Said to Fear Him as Candidate for Governor—Inquiry to Begin at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Municipal Government of Syracuse is to be subjected to an investigation by a special legislative committee in order to ascertain the causes responsible for a deficiency of over $400,000 in the finances of that city. A resolution was passed to-day in the Assembly empowering Speaker Nixon to appoint a sub-committee of the Committee on Cities to go to Syracuse and make such an investigation. He named as members of the committee Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, Mr. Lewis of Monroe, Mr. Graham of Orange, and Mr. Trainor of New York.

There is said to be considerable politics behind the whole matter, and the action of the Assembly is the subject of much comment among Central New York politicians. The friends of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse openly charge that the ordering of an investigation is the result of an understanding between the Republican State machine and Tammany Hall, because the latter fears the candidacy of Mayor McGuire for the Democratic nomination for Governor next Fall. This charge is denied by both the Republican and Tammany leaders, but many up-State Democrats point to the fact that the Democratic member of the committee is Mr. Trainor, who is the recognized spokesman of Tammany Hall on the floor of the Assembly.

The deficiency in Syracuse has been steadily growing ever since Mayor McGuire took office, in 1896, according to the statements made by men conversant with municipal affairs in that city. They say that when he assumed the duties of the Mayoralty there was a surplus in the city treasury and that the budget for 1896 was $800,000. The budget for this year is $1,200,000, and there exists the deficiency named above.

Early in the session Assemblyman A. Z. Hyman, who represents one of the Syracuse districts, introduced a bill, at the request of the local authorities in Syracuse, to give power to the Municipal Government to issue bonds to the amount of the deficiency existing there. The bill was referred to the Cities Committee, and it was at the request of that committee that the investigation was ordered to-day, Chairman Kelsey contending that the Cities Committee should have information as to what caused such a deficiency before taking action on a bill such as is now before it. Mr. Trainor expressed a similar opinion, although the friends of the bill say that the New York Assemblyman favored the measure a few weeks ago.

The Republicans charge that the deficiency in Syracuse is the result of the padding of the payrolls by the Democratic officeholders in Syracuse. They say that men were placed at work during the campaigns of the past few years for political purposes only. Mayor McGuire and his subordinates deny this, and say that the expenses of the City Government have greatly increased during the time he has been at its head. They also say that there have been many local improvements which have cost much money. In answer to this the Republicans say that the principal improvements made in Syracuse during Mayor McGuire's tenure of office have been the paving of streets, which has been paid for by assessments on the property owners, and that this money did not come out of the general fund.

A prominent Tammany member, in speaking of the condition of affairs in Syracuse, said to-day: "If a deficiency existed in New York City, comparatively as great as the one in Syracuse, the local authorities down there would all be sent to prison."

Mr. Lewis of the investigating committee said that the probing would probably begin to-morrow.

FOR STATE REVENUE STAMPS.

Assemblyman Degraw Would Tax Acknowledgments, Bills, and Tickets.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman De Graw proposes, in a bill to be introduced to-morrow, a system of revenue stamp taxation on the part of the State. The bill provides that after July 1, 1900, a State tax shall be paid as follows:

1. Upon every acknowledgment taken within the State, five cents.

2. Upon every bill rendered or for services rendered, if the amount is not more than $10, two cents, and, otherwise, five cents.

3. Upon tickets, if the price of such ticket is not more than ten cents, one-half of one cent; if more than ten and not more than fifty cents, one cent; and, otherwise, two cents.

The payment of such tax shall be evidenced by the attachment to the instrument, bill, or ticket of a revenue stamp.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Proposed in a Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Phillips.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Phillips has introduced a bill providing for the pensioning of old and faithful employes of the civil service of the State and of the various counties, cities, towns, and villages.

Persons appointed to position in such service, who have served for a period of twenty-five years, and who have reached the age of sixty years, or who have been permanently disabled while in the discharge of this duty, are to be entitled to a voluntary retirement from duty and shall receive a pension equal to one-half the sum they received while in active service.

A special application is made to veterans of the civil war. They are entitled to receive a pension after ten years' service or after becoming permanently disabled.

Boards are to be created to regulate the retirements. The pension fund is to consist of all fines and a tax of 2 per cent. of the salaries of civilian employes and 3 per cent. of the salaries of war veterans, and all unexpended balances set aside for the payment of the salaries.

THE PURE BEER PROBLEM.

Assembly Public Health Sub-Committee Appointed to Investigate It.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Stevens's bill providing for "pure beer, ale, and porter." Mr. J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, urged that a pure beer bill of some character be enacted. He said the beer produced in many breweries contains injurious substances.

"A proof of the fact that our modern beer contains substances which cannot be mentioned in public without condemning the whole beer industry of the country," said Mr. Smith, "is to be found in a resolution passed by the United States Brew Masters' Association only a few years ago at its annual convention in Detroit, by which the rule is laid down not to discuss the employment of preservatives in open convention. Why not? Because such discussion of trade secrets will greatly strengthen the public distrust in the purity of American beer."

At the conclusion of the hearing, a subcommittee, consisting of Assemblymen Burnett, Stevens, and Honeck, was appointed to report on the pure beer problem.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

Senate Passes the Measure After Vain Attempts to Kill It.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 33 to 12, passed the bill of Assemblyman McEwan allowing savings banks to invest in the bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

When the bill came up Senator Grady moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and that it be amended to allow investments in the bonds of any railroad, with the conditions imposed by law. The motion was lost—11 to 34. A motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, was also lost.

Senator Grady said the passage of the bill would imperil the future wellbeing of the savings banks of the State. He said the people of the State would be quick to recognize the beginning of a wrong in the passage of this act, and that those who voted in favor of the measure would feel the effect of their act in the future. He declared that not a Senator on the floor would give a broker $100 with permission to invest in the bonds in which they are authorizing the savings banks to invest their millions. He said the Legislature knew nothing of the bonds upon which they were passing judgment.

Senator Humphrey said he had never ridden on a road better equipped than the Chicago and Alton Railroad. He declared it to be one of the best railroads, so far as its financial condition is concerned, having paid 7 per cent. on its stock for the last thirty years. He declared its bonds a good investment for any savings bank.

The Senators who voted in the negative on final passage were Ahearn, Armstrong, Donnelly, Douglas, Grady, La Roche, Mackey, Malby, Martin, Mitchell, Ramsperger, and Wagner.

FIFTH AVENUE BILL.

Truckmen Oppose the Measure to Keep Heavy Wagons Off—Favored by Express Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Weekes's bill prohibiting trucks, excepting for delivery purposes, on Fifth Avenue, New York City, between Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M., from Oct. 1 to June 1.

John W. Ball submitted a protest signed by New York merchants and property owners against the bill. The measure, he said, was class legislation.

Matthew Judge, of the New York Truckmen's Association, said the bill was unwarranted interference of the rights of the citizens, and had raised a storm of indignation from all classes, except those living on Fifth Avenue. If the bill became a law, he declared, a large force of policemen would be required daily to drive the trucks off the avenue with drawn clubs.

Isaac Goldberg denounced the measure as class legislation and sarcastically called attention to the fact that the rich residents of the avenue were perfectly willing to permit the masses to use the street in their absence at the seashore or in the mountains during the Fall and Summer months.

B. E. Donnelly, a truckman, said the expense of laying the asphalt pavement on Fifth Avenue had partially been borne by the truckmen, some 1,200 in number, who paid from $3 to $5 for a yearly license.

J. E. Judge, counsel for the Truckmen's Association, said this pet scheme of a favored few to bar trucks off the avenue had been frustrated by the Municipal Assembly and now it was sought to accomplish the purpose by means of special and class legislation.

W. F. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, opposed the bill. He said the bill was directed at the business interests of the city. Almost all the food products brought into New York City came in below Twenty-third Street, and had to be carted up town, and the only available street or avenue free from surface and elevated railroads was Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Weekes, speaking for the bill, said he was willing to amend so as to permit the collection as well as the delivery of merchandise during those hours, which amendment he knew was satisfactory to the express companies. He took the ground that his bill was not a new proposition, inasmuch as Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, Morningside and Riverside Drives, and the Speedway were restricted. He said that the bill was as much in the interests of the poor as it was of the rich.

James Milliken declared Fifth Avenue should be kept as a park approach, and if that was not done, then the city might as well close up the thoroughfare. He said the opposition of the truckmen, which was but half-hearted, and not a concentrated movement, had been instigated by the residents of Madison Avenue. Mr. Milliken asserted that 2 per cent. of the trucking in the city went up Fifth Avenue, and that there "wasn't a truckman in New York City that didn't curse the pavement on Fifth Avenue for its asphalt." Traffic was so congested there during the business hours of the day that it was unsafe to drive along it.

W. Thompson, who said he had been a truckman, but had improved his opportunities, and now lived in a tenement on the west side, spoke for the bill. He alleged that the avenue was no place for any truck horse, as it could not get a foothold on brittle asphalt, and that the officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be perfectly justified in arresting the driver for cruelty. As an illustration of how crowded Fifth Avenue is with vehicles of all sorts during the afternoon, Mr. Thompson said that it often took him fully ten minutes to cross the avenue at Forty-second Street, owing to the blockade.

H. S. Julian, General Manager of the American Express Company, said that the bill in its amended form was acceptable to his company and the other express companies.

TO AMEND PRIMARY LAW.

Bill Proposing Direct Vote for Nominations to be Introduced To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Morgan and Senator D. F. Davis will to-morrow introduce an amendment to the primary law affecting New York City proposed by the Young Republican Club. The bill provides that nominations shall be made by the vote of enrolled members of each party; that the first and second days for registration shall be primary election days for casting nominating ballots; that the nominating election shall be conducted in the same manner as a general election; that there shall be one blanket ballot for each party, and that these ballots shall contain only such names as are required by petition, signed by not less than 1 per cent. of the total vote for the head of the party ticket at the previous election

The bill is accompanied by a statement from the Young Republican Club declaring that the amendment is not to be taken as antagonistic to the Republican organization. It is stated that it will greatly enlarge the power of the Republican Party, especially as it will tend to reduce the independent vote, which is mostly recruited from Republican ranks.

"An open, honest contest for a nomination will not be resented at the polls as nominations are resented now when they are made by deceit and political trickery," it is asserted. Nominations made under the direct vote will be the nominations of the voters, not of the factional leaders.

"The direct vote method has already received considerable commendation from many Democratic organizations and many members of the Democratic Party who are anxious to get rid of the bosses and leaders. The effect of the direct vote nominations will be to destroy most of the power of Croker and McLaughlin, and be the greatest blow which Tammany has ever received. It is well known that the power of Tammany lies in its control of nominations. Its power in this direction has been complete, the word of the leader being all that was necessary to make a nomination.

"If to all enrolled members was given the power to make nominations direct, the bosses would find it very difficult to name the candidates or to control the actions of the candidates after they were elected. The next municipal election in New York City can be won by the advocates of good government very easily if this bill should pass at this or the next session of the Legislature."

MORGAN RAMAPO BILL.

Merchants' Association Measure to be Reported for Reprinting.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The bill of Assemblyman Morgan of New York, drawn up by the Merchants' Association of that city, which aims at the designs of the Ramapo Water Company, repealing the present law, which prevents New York City from taking water from a supply used by any other city, county, town, or village, will be reported to-morrow by the Assembly Cities Committee for reprinting and recommitting.

The bill as amended gives more power to the Mayor and Controller in the making of contracts and less to the Municipal Assembly. Other minor amendments are made.

BOND ISSUE FOR CLAIMS.

Assemblyman Trainor's Bill for an Amount Not Over $1,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Trainor introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Controller of New York City to issue special revenue bonds in such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the lawful claims, charges, and expenses which are due and payable by New York City, the aggregate amount not to exceed $1,000,000.

Hearing on Street Cleaners' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Ford-Egan bill regulating the salaries of the uniformed force of the New York City Street Cleaning Department, making eight hours a day's labor, and forbidding the Street Commissioner to remove a member until after a hearing, had a hearing to-day before the Assembly Cities Committee. Assemblyman Minton said street sweepers should be accorded the same privilege of a hearing on charges as the Police and Fire Departments. Others who spoke for the bill were M. Linn Bruce, Charles Wilson, P. J. McNulty, and Patrick McNulty.

Mr. Lamb Talks for the Palisades.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Fred S. Lamb, representing the New York Palisades Commission, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in favor of Senator Elsberg's bill providing that such lands along the Hudson as are necessary for the preservation of the Palisades be taken and formed into a State Park. This park is to be under the direction of a committee of ten, five appointed by the Governor of New York and five by the Governor of New Jersey.

CANAL SURVEY COMMISSION.

Reported that One Will Be Created, with an Appropriation of $200,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that a bill will be presented to the Legislature next week appropriating $200,000 for the survey of the proposed State barge canal.

The bill will provide for a commission, it is said, to be appointed by the Governor, and to consist of an army engineer and a Democrat and a Republican.

State Inspection of Salt.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Public Health to-day reported favorably the Boyce bill for the inspection of all salt manufactured in the State. Senator Boyce asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Senator Stranahan moved that the bill go to the Finance Committee, as it provided for an expenditure by the State. Senator Boyce said the expense was borne by the manufacturers. The bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee, 20 to 15.

Public Administrator Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Wissel to-day introduced a bill to establish the office of Public Administrator in Queens, to hold office for six years at a salary of $5,000. Mr. Doughty introduced a bill to appoint Public Administrators in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished. The salary is fixed at $1,800.

Final Anti-Fight Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Codes Committee to-day adjourned the hearing on the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law, which permits prize fighting, until next Thursday, when the final hearing will be held. Chairman Malby received a number of telegrams from managers of athletic clubs who desired a hearing.

For a Sociological Appropriation.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill authorizing the Department of Parks of New York City to expend $300,000 for the portion of Bronx Park set apart for sociological purposes when the New York Sociological Society shall have raised $200,000 for the development of that portion of the park allotted to it.

Wagner Anti-Garbage Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day favorably reported the bill of Senator Wagner, prohibiting the rendering of garbage within the Borough of Brooklyn and providing that the Board of Health may, upon application, extend the time of discontinuing the business for a period of not exceeding twelve months.

Board of Pharmacy Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Mr. Henry's Board of Pharmacy bill for New York City, fixing the examination fees for licenses and providing for the keeping of a record of such licenses and for the registration of pharmacists, was passed by the Assembly to-day.

Brennan Bridge Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Brennan Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, on order of third reading this morning in the Assembly, was recommitted to the Commerce and Navigation Committee for technical amendments, on motion of the introducer.

Bill to Reduce Clerks' Salaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Fallows has introduced a bill reducing the salaries, from $2,000 to $1,800, of confidential clerks to the Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District, not including Kings County.

Harlem Bridge to be Ninety Feet Wide

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Ford has a bill providing that the bridge to be erected over the Harlem River between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets shall be ninety feet in width.

Against Civil Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman J. E. Smith introduced to-day a concurrent resolution amending the State Constitution by striking therefrom the section which makes civil service compulsory.

Hearing on Educational Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Public Education Committee of the Assembly will give an extended hearing on the Educational Unification bill next Wednesday.

NEW ASSEMBLY BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HALLOCK—To provide that any person who has unlawful possession of a part of a bird shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25.

Mr. COOLEY—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Mr. McINERNEY—Regulating telephone charges in cities of the State as follows: Cities of the first class, $85 per annum; second class, $75; third class, $48. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Cain last year.

Mr. LITCHARD—To establish a State school of clay working at Alfred University, and appropriating $5,000 therefor.

Mr. HENRY—Providing that fines collected for the selling of illegal medical instruments shall go to the medical society prosecuting the offender.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that the Finance Department of New York City shall issue licenses to farmers or market gardeners, giving to the holder the right to occupy a certain space in the Ninth Ward market.

Mr. HILL—Permitting proprietors of factories, upon consent of the State Factory Inspector, to employ minors or females in their factories not more than three additional hours in any day.

Mr. HATCH—Providing that all persons over sixty years old, although qualified, are entitled to exemption as trial jurors.

Mr. McINERNEY—Providing that all actions, brought in any court of record where personal injuries have been sustained, must be tried within sixty days after such commencement of the action.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were passed in the Legislature to-day:

Senate.

Mr. LEWIS—Declaring any person who solicits money from a candidate for an elective office, as a consideration for a newspaper, guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. FORDYCE—Increasing the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners from $2,000 to $3,000. (Yeas, 26; nays, 12.)

Senator THORNTON—Providing that women between sixteen and thirty years old, convicted for the first time, may be sent to a house of refuge or reformatory for women.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $406,291.89 to reimburse the maintenance, salaries, and wages funds of the State hospitals and for purchasing additional lands.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Authorizing a change of certain leases to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Senator ELSBERG—Granting Park Commissioners jurisdiction over extensions of buildings within park limits.

Senator MARSHALL—Establishing the exterior pier head lines adjacent to the shore in Brooklyn.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing a penalty of $50 for the first and $100 for subsequent violations of the law against furnishing watered milk to butter and cheese factories conducted on the co-operative plan.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the allowance of certain claims against New York City for services rendered the Board of Education.

Senator RICE—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to examine the claim of the Woodside Water Company for water furnished to Long Island City and to adjust such claims.

Senator PLUNKITT—Providing for an additional salary of $2,000 for the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New York City.

Assembly.

Mr. FISH—Permitting the Attorney General to bring proceedings against any corporation for any purpose whatever, other than the appointment of a receiver or the sequestration of its property, in order to procure its dissolution.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the insurance law relative to number of Directors of insurance companies.

NEW YORK BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably these New York City bills:

Mr. BRENNAN—For a monument to Gen. Edward B. Fowler in Brooklyn.

Senator PLUNKITT—For improvements to the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

Mr. WISSEL—Authorizing the Board of Estimate to allow moneys due clerks who served in the Finance Department and City Magistrates' courts.

Mr. REMSEN—To improve the Hall of Records, in Kings County, for the preservation of the public records.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Dr. Mary Walker argued before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in favor of the bill for an Adirondacks sanitarium for those afflicted with incipient consumption.

Assemblyman Minton yesterday gave notice that on next Tuesday he would move to discharge the Public Health Committee from further consideration of his anti-cigarette bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report favorably to-day the bill to allow the Mather Power Bridge Company to erect a power bridge over the Niagara River at Buffalo.

Senator Elsberg's bill, permitting insurance companies who have a surplus to increase their capital stock, was recommitted for a further hearing in the Assembly yesterday, on motion of Mr. Dillon.

Senator Ford's Silver Lake Park bill was on the order of third reading in the Senate yesterday, but was recommitted for a hearing next Tuesday. The bill had been amended and objections were made to the amendments. It probably will be reported favorably.

Assemblyman Doughty's contract lighting bill for Nassau County will be reported to-day by the Assembly Gas and Water Committee from Assembly for reprinting and recommittal. It has been amended so as to provide that a contract cannot be made unless by a petition signed by a majority of the residents.

GEN. MOLINEUX SEES HIS SON.

He Takes to Him Some of the Evidence Given at the Trial—Alleged Interviews Denied.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Roland B. Molineux yesterday had a visit from Gen. Molineux, his father, who arrived at the prison at 10 o'clock, bringing with him a portion of the evidence given at the trial of his son, which the prisoner has been anxious to study ever since his arrival here. What particular part of the evidence the General brought is not known, but it is believed to be the testimony given by Henry Cornish. Gen. Molineux was admitted to the office of Warden Johnson, where he handed the evidence to the Warden, who took it to the death house and gave it to young Molineux.

The Warden at first was not inclined to permit Gen. Molineux to see his son. The prisoner's mother and wife have visited him twice this week, on the second occasion being accompanied by Cecil Molineux, Roland's brother. The law says that a prisoner can be visited by relatives only twice in one week, and the Warden is inclined to take the view that Molineux's relatives should visit him together, and not make separate visits, as in the latter case he would be able to see one of his relatives every day in the week, which the Warden thinks would not be in accordance with the intent of the law. To-day, however, the Warden consented, as a special privilege, to allow the General to see his son, on the understanding that the visit must be brief. At 11 o'clock Gen. Molineux was conducted to the death house, where he had a short interview with the prisoner, the meeting being, as usual, in the presence of a keeper.

Gen. Molineux and his wife and daughter-in-law deny the alleged interviews with the two Mrs. Molineux which were published in some newspapers, and say that they were manufactured out of whole cloth.

Warden Johnson has not been notified as to when Molineux's counsel will visit the prisoner, but he thinks it probable that either Mr. Weeks or Mr. Battle will be here on Saturday next to see their client.

The Warden says that the Italian murderer, Antonio Ferraro, who made a terrible outcry when informed that the court of last resort had decided against him, has now quieted down, and the Warden thinks that the man will go to his death quietly on Monday.

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

Why?

Because it is a pure Rye Whiskey.

Because it is free from all adulteration.

Because it is mellow and palatable.

Because it is aged by time, not artificially.

The **Trimble Green Label** bottling is 10 years old.

Ask for it.

At all First-Class Dealers.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. & N. Y.
Sole Proprietors. Established 1793.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.00 Madras Shirts at 59c.

The stock of a high-class maker bought of the assignee.

Also

Madras Shirts, 98c.
" " 1.49

New Spring patterns.

White Shirts, 68c.—elsewhere 1.00.

Evening Dress Shirts—cuffs attached, very fine linen—1.49.

DO YOU NEED BUILDING UP?

You may be a large eater and yet be weak and not weigh as much as you should. This is because you do not receive proper nourishment from your diet. If you wish to be strong and increase in weight, take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals. It will create good appetite, assist the proper digestion of food and cause it to be easily assimilated; you will then obtain from your diet the largest amount of nourishment.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is not only a true nutritive tonic, but is also a food in itself.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "Have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 pounds. He now weighs 148 pounds and is strong and healthy."

Don't be misled by cheap substitutes. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

Anniversary of His Birth Ushered In by a Gale.

Later, Fair Skies and Pleasant Air Lend Propitious Aid to Holiday Celebrations.

Washington's Birthday—the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary—was ushered in with a snorting gale from off the ocean following a rain which had come down hard at times during the night, but had quite cleared up by the time that would-be celebrators looked out and sought for signs of a day of fair promise in the skies. The rain had not been a heavy fall, taken as a whole—less than one-twentieth of an inch—but it had cleaned up pretty well what snow the contractor had left in the streets, and with a temperature that was balmy and a sun that seemed kindly, there was about the prospect that which invited one out of doors.

In the early morning there was that terrific blow. The wind's velocity between 6 A. M. and 7 A. M. reached sixty-six miles an hour. An attempt to raise the big flag on the liberty pole in Battery Park proved abortive. Three of the park laborers who attend to this function on holidays found the wind so strong that it threatened to whip the big piece of bunting—fifty by thirty feet—into shreds. Once it was tied up with a view to breaking it out when hoisted, but it broke out prematurely and one of the men found himself in dire danger of being carried aloft. He was caught by his fellows, however, and anchored. After 8 o'clock the wind subsided rapidly and at 9:30 the flag was sent up. The Weather Bureau people said that the blow was on the inner edge of a storm that was passing. The storm was of vast extent, being central at Pittsburg in the morning. But the centre took in New York as the day advanced, and it was while within the centre that the rise in temperature, the falling of the wind, and the general balminess were experienced.

Washington's Birthday has a way of being comparatively mild and pleasant hereabouts. In ten years there has been a real snowstorm only once, and most of the Feb. 22s have been fair. In temperature, however, yesterday was almost a record breaker, varying only between 47 and 52 degrees. Last year the maximum was 50. In 1877 it was 58 degrees, but on most of the other years as far back as 1872 it was below 45, with a goodly number of the days down in the thirties. With such a day for bunting displays, the city took on a patriotic hue. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and many private ones, and shipping donned its full dress of colors along the water front.

There was the usual flag raising over the block house in Central Park, a detail of men from the Alexander Hamilton Post officiating. Another flag was unfurled from the pole which marks the scene of the Battle of Harlem Heights, and still another at the Jumel Mansion, on Washington Heights.

The most conspicuous feature of the day's observance was the general holiday aspect and the closing of business. But there were not lacking those other outward signs such as target companies, with bands, bound for Staten Island and other suburban points, and in the outlying villages which are included in the New York of to-day there was a turning out, too, of fire companies and other bodies. Less conspicuous to the public, but none the less general, were the many special celebrations in church and banquet hall of patriotic bodies.

PLEA FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Mrs. Roe to the Daughters of the Revolution.

The New York State Society Daughters of the Revolution held a reception yesterday afternoon at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Children's National Easter Festival, was present and told of their plans and the success attending their endeavors thus far. "Why," said Mrs. Willard, "as a committee we're just spoiled. We're getting all and more than we ask for. Everybody says yes to us; and if they say no they change their minds the next day."

The Daughters of the Revolution took no action upon the matter of joining in the work of the festival, but it was stated unofficially that as a society they expected to co-operate. The wife of a prominent State Militiaman who was present said that the committee had made a mistake in not enlisting the services of the State National Guard in behalf of their festival.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe, the wife of Gen. Roe, who presided during Mrs. Willard's address, afterward put in a plea for the widows of American soldiers in the Spanish war.

"While I believe," said Mrs. Roe, "in doing everything possible for the Cuban children, it seems to me that we ought not to neglect the widows and children of American soldiers killed in the Spanish war. Some wives are now in Washington trying to get pensions. I know one wife of an officer who was killed on San Juan Hill who is now obliged to take in boarders to support her family. While large sums are being raised for Cuban orphans, not one sou is being raised for the American soldier's widow."

DAY IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

After innumerable balls, dinners, and receptions on the eve of Washington's Birthday, Brooklyn had nevertheless reserved some events to enliven the holiday itself. Among them the parade of the Kings County Volunteer Firemen's Association was conspicuous, and hundreds of spectators witnessed the procession at all points along the line of march. Many city officials reviewed the parade from the Borough Hall. The line was formed of five divisions, the whole being led by Grand Marshal Louis L. Happ.

A general air of freedom pervaded the streets of the borough all day, only restaurants, saloons, and drug stores showing signs of business. The theatres were packed. One of the entertainments which furnished its full share of enjoyment was the holiday vaudeville performance given in the Kings County Penitentiary by the actors and actresses now playing at the Adams Street Theatre. Hyde & Behman sent a contribution in the shape of their whole orchestra.

During the afternoon a large flag was presented to the Industrial Home for the Blind, on Gates Avenue, by Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R. The members of the post, commanded by John L. Baker, were present, and an address was made by Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

CHERRY HILL'S FETE DAY.

How the Fourth Ward Observed the Anniversary of Washington's Birth—Parades and Outings.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated in gala style around Cherry Hill and all over the old Fourth Ward. The big features of the festival were the parades and outings and meetings of the Clyde Musketeers, the Governor Fox Association, and the New Chambers Light Guards.

During the afternoon most of the notables had gone on these outings. But they did not all go, for Cherry Hill has its independents, just like the upper west side. "Charlie" Wiltshire, who dispenses refreshments at Whelan's, did not go.

"Why," he said, "the Wideawakes are the only thing I believe in payin' sugar to walk with. You see, the swells will come back to-night in a delectable condition. Over in the Tombs they pronounce it 'drunk an' disorderly,' but that ain't right. Anyway, it's all right to celebrate, for George Washington's the greatest man that ever swung an axe. But don't forget Dewey, 'cause it's all on account of him that we believe in expansion here on the hill."

The Clyde Musketeers, who are commanded by Capt. M. J. Cassidy, made a brave showing in their blue uniforms, as they paraded from the foot of Roosevelt Street all through the old ward and up to Canal Street and the Bowery, where they took a special train for Morrisania Park. The Musketeers, 100 men strong, were kept in fine form during their marching by the combined efforts of Prof. Schneider's military band and Sergeant at Arms J. J. Maloney. On their return from the park, the organization held a meeting at Henry Meyn's, where the prizes were distributed to the crack shots, who had "won out" at the park, and beer and sandwiches were passed around, while speeches were made.

Then there was the Governor Fox Association, commanded by Capt. Hugh C. Quinlan. The "Governor Foxes" were all dressed alike in blue shirts and caps and white belts. They went to Oriental Park, and the shooting prizes, which were contended for, came from Congressman D. J. Riordon, the Patrick H. O'Connor Association, the Patrick Divver Association, and several of the social and political lights of the ward.

The "Governor Foxes," on their return to their own vines and figtrees last night, were received in a blaze of fireworks, sky rockets, roman candles, and colored fire. Their meeting was held near Oak and Oliver Streets in the building on the site of the old Washington house, which was riddled with bullets during the Revolution. The crest and coat of arms of Gen. Washington are still there, and these relics roused the enthusiasm of the "Governor Foxes" to a marked degree.

The blue shirts, pearl buttons, and caps of the New Chambers Light Guards, under Capt. Peter J. Joyce, created a sensation on the hill as they marched behind a swell band on their way to Ibert's Union Park to shoot for their prizes. The ordinary life guards were outshone, however, by their crack company, the Pioneers.

When the New Chambers Light Guards got home last night they marched into Hurley's Casino amid the discharge of skyrockets and roman candles. At the Casino an old-fashioned Cherry Hill pig roast was waiting for the hungry soldiers. The pig was a prize given by Patrick Mullins of Mott Street, and William Spillane presided. John Nolan was the Chairman, and the affair was not exactly a stag affair.

MR. WOODRUFF IN CHICAGO.

Speaks on "The East and the West" at Washington Day Banquet of the Union League Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, received a rousing welcome to-night when he rose at the Washington Day banquet of the Union League Club of Chicago to respond to the toast "The East and the West."

Mr. Woodruff opened his speech with a bit of pleasantry which greatly pleased his auditors. He said:

"Coming from the Eastern metropolis to address the Union League Club of the great metropolis of the West on a subject of such limitless possibilities as those embraced within the scope of the subject assigned me imposes a task as great as any to which I have ever been subjected. In the circumstances which surround my coming I should have given a different answer to the highwayman who once held up a stranger as he was about to enter the City of Chicago, demanding his money or his life. 'Go ahead,' said the stranger, 'and blow out my brains; I would rather go into Chicago without brains than without money.' Sincerely do I appreciate immunity from an experience of this character, and rejoice in having been accorded the privileges of meeting the members of the Union League Club of Chicago, whose guests are never called upon to suffer either financial or physical fracture, unless it may be the latter, and that through overindulgence in its lavish hospitality."

Discussing the intimate relations existing between the two sections of the country, Mr. Woodruff said:

"The East and the West! We of the East claim you and all of the West as the progeny of the Eastern pioneer. Out of this relationship have come all the best qualities of both sections. Every great commercial house has 'New York and Chicago' on its letterheads. Eastern capital eagerly seeks Western investments and Western capital seeks Eastern enterprises. The East and the West together are developing and concentrating the powers of the present and the potential possibilities of the future.

"When we consider the physical ease with which to-day the West can be reached from the East we grasp with corresponding mental ease the idea of present-day expansion and perceive how lacking in foresight are those who heed the cry of the anti-expansionists."

Mr. Woodruff closed with the prediction that "the great Imperial West" would be as Republican in 1900 as was the soundmoney East in 1896.

BALMY DAY FOR PROMENADERS.

The holiday gave the opportunity and the Springlike balminess in the air made improving it a necessity. The result was that the Broadway of the Tenderloin became yesterday afternoon a fashionable promenade.

Of course the number of matinées in the district had something to do with it. Not only were local New Yorkers abroad, but the citizens of all residence towns tributary were represented on Broadway by scores of their best dressed.

Among the women the occasion seemed to have been made a sort of advanced Easter. Gowns and bonnets that had apparently been prepared for April saw the light yesterday. The sombre hues of the conventional Winter garb were effectively relieved and backgrounded by the gay colorings of a more advanced season.

As the afternoon wore on the crowd of pleasure seekers was augmented. The air was full of suggestions of Spring for those who had the imagination to respond. Of course, there were no flowers or grass, but one had only to soil his boots with Broadway mud and then, with the warm sun beating on his back, stand near the open door of a florist's and the impression was made quite complete.

RECEPTION AT COLUMBIA.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and the Board of Trustees held a public reception yesterday afternoon. Between 9,000 and 10,000 persons attended. The guests were received in the rotunda of the Library Building.

The guests began to arrive at 2:30 o'clock, and after being received by President Low and the Trustees were shown through the buildings comprising the institution by a corps of forty-five attendants. In the Gymnasium Building a collation was served to visitors.

The most interest was centred in the Trustees' room, where the cornerstone of the original King's College, the iron crown that surmounted the cupola of the original college, and the original charter of the college were displayed.

CELEBRATIONS ABROAD.

Many French Guests at a Banquet in Paris—Receptions at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The American University Dinner Club gave a banquet this evening in honor of Washington's Birthday at the Hotel Continental, which brought together many members of the American colony and a goodly number of invited guests from French official circles.

The hall was decorated with American and French flags, and there were frequent references by the speakers to the happy condition of friendship now existing between the two republics.

United States Ambassador Porter presided, and, pointing to the intertwined flags, said that they recalled "the alliance of old and the friendship of to-day."

Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, responded to the toast to "The French Universities." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who was a member of the French delegation to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, spoke eloquently in response to "Washington in War and in Peace."

The toast to "The American Universities" brought forth a happy reply from M. Liard, Director of Education. Robert Fleury spoke of "French and American Art." Col. John Jacob Astor responded for "The United States and Expansion," and "The Paris Exposition of 1900" was ably dealt with by Prof Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The United States Embassy and Consulate were closed to-day for business and were gayly decorated with American flags in honor of Washington's Birthday. Ambassador White and Mrs. White kept open house for Americans from 3 to 6 P. M. The rooms were filled. United States Consul White, from Hanover, attended the reception.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the United States Legation by a reception, which was attended by many Americans as well as by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

ROME, Feb. 22.—A brilliant reception was given at the United States Embassy to-day to celebrate Washington's Birthday. It was attended by many members of the American colony and by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

"The British warships were dressed with bunting to-day (Thursday) in honor of Washington, which was greatly gratifying to the American colony."

MAY TRY DR. M'GIFFERT

Heresy Charges to be Presented Before General Assembly.

THE PRESBYTERY CRITICISED

Dr. Birch Announces His Intention to Appeal Against Action Which He Calls Inadequate.

Announcement of an important step in the matter of the heresy charges against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, was made yesterday. The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, declared his intention to appeal the case to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. This action is taken as a direct result of the manner in which the New York Presbytery disposed of the case at its February meeting on Lincoln Day. At that time the Presbytery went on record as disavowing many of Dr. McGiffert's utterances, but agreed to take no action other than to admonish the professor in regard to his teachings. Dr. Birch's contention is that such action was entirely inadequate. He has made this the basis of his appeal to the General Assembly. According to the law of the Church all appeals must be made within ten days after the meeting of the Presbytery. The communication announcing Dr. Birch's intention was sent to the Moderator of the New York Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, yesterday, the ninth day after the meeting. It will be read at the next Presbytery meeting, March 12.

The General Assembly, to which the case will now go, meets at St. Louis next May. Delegates will be sent from the New York Presbytery to defend its action. The decision of the General Assembly in the case will be final. It may either dismiss the charges or may order the New York Presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert.

Dr. Birch, before drawing up his appeal, wrote to Dr. McGiffert, telling him what he was about to do. He also visited Dr. McGiffert on the day he read the charges at the Presbytery meeting.

Dr. Birch declared yesterday his action was taken from a clear sense of duty. He said he never wished for any trial by the New York Presbytery. He wanted the Presbytery to investigate the charges. When the matter came up, he said, he was in favor of carrying it to the New York Synod in order to let it go to the Assembly from that body. He believed that the case ought to be brought to trial. Dr. Birch could have brought the case before the New York Synod, but as that body does not meet until next year the matter might not have come up for definite action before the Fall of 1901.

When asked if others besides himself were making the appeal, Dr. Birch said that he was the only one responsible for it. "I am doing this thing alone," he said, "and I wish it understod that my position as stated clerk of the Presbytery has nothing to do with my action."

The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, who introduced the resolution in the recent meeting of the Presbytery to quash the charges against Dr. McGiffert, said yesterday that a trial was the very thing the Presbytery wished to avoid.

"We think it possible and highly advisable," he said, "to settle this or any other heresy case without a trial. As the matter stands now, the Presbytery has disavowed most of the alleged heretical doctrines taught by Dr. McGiffert. It has passed upon him the decree of censure in the way of admonition. By this it is understood that the professor must refrain from teaching such doctrines as the ones objected to, so long as he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. This was considered quite adequate by the Presbytery as a whole, if the way the vote went counts for anything.

"No, I am not entirely surprised to hear Dr. Birch has appealed. I am sorry, though, because I think that besides being a matter of expediency, it is a matter of absolute righteousness that the case should be dropped where it is."

It was pointed out yesterday by Church people that the Briggs case was treated in much the same way as that of Dr. McGiffert has been. In that case the General Assembly ordered the New York Presbytery to put Dr. Briggs on trial. That a similar action will be taken by the General Assembly next May is openly predicted by Dr. McGiffert's opponents.

"WOGLUM" IT WILL BE.

Descendants of Jan Van Woggelum Hold a Reunion and Decide How to Spell Their Name.

A family reunion was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Bleeker Bangs, 400 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. To it gathered the descendants of Jan Van Woggelum. There were Wogelums, Waglums, Wogloms, and Waggleums, with an occasional Wiglam thrown in, besides many others of less euphonious names.

The original Jan came from Alkmaar, Holland, in 1645. He determined on Hoboken as the garden spot of the new continent and settled there. And even now, though 250 years have sufficed to scatter his family to the four quarters of the globe, the Woggelum kin still looks upon that city as a kind of Mecca.

At the reunion were many cousins who had never known of their relationship until Mrs. Bangs delved into genealogy. Two William Woglums of Brooklyn were there, but they had never looked upon each other as kinsmen until recently. The Woglum who poured chocolate was found to be a near cousin of Miss Lucie Waglum, who handled the teapot. Both of them have lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years without recognizing their mutual relationship.

After a couple of hours of greetings and eating—interspersed with many explanations why one spelling of the family patronymic was better than another—the meeting proceeded to business. Frank Wesley Woglum read the wills of Jan Van Woggelum and his son, curious old documents that are preserved as priceless treasures. Then there was much talking, in the course of which it developed that the Woggelum descent rejoices in the fact of their common ancestor's journey to this country aboard the Spotted Cow rather than the Mayflower. This boat contained only inhabitants of the town of Alkmaar, which was famed for its dairy products.

For many years Jan lived in Hoboken, but he was at last despoiled of his lands by the State, and moved to Staten Island. His descendants allege that this act of injustice is the cause of Hoboken's slowness and lack of progress. In Staten Island many of the family live to-day. Cornelius Van Woggelum, an officer of the Revolutionary War, is said to have built the first hotel at Gravesend and to have assisted in the construction of Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Schuyler.

After much discussion, the family yesterday decided to adopt a uniform way of spelling the name. Woglum received the majority of votes, and was agreed to by representatives from New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and other more remote regions.

Washington Memorial Not Unveiled.

A large crowd gathered at the junction of Manhattan and Morningside Avenues yesterday afternoon, expecting to witness the unveiling of the Washington-Lafayette memorial which is to be presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss. They were disappointed. The unveiling was postponed indefinitely several days ago. The memorial, which is of marble, represents Washington and Lafayette with clasped hands, and is a reproduction of a monument now standing in Paris.

Washington's Birthday in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed generally throughout the island. The stores were closed, and at the theatre here in the afternoon patriotic addresses were delivered by Governor General Davis and Bishops Blenk and Whipple to an audience of about 3,000 persons. There was also a chorus of school children, numbering 1,000 boys and girls, accompanied by a military band.

Tablet Unveiled at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—The tablet presented to the Naval Academy by the Maryland Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was unveiled in the chapel at the academy to-day. Admiral McNair and Commanders Wainwright and Hutchins, as well as many other officers and residents at the academy, were present. The tablet is dedicated to the officers, soldiers, and sailors who lost their lives during the War of the Revolution.

In Dress Goods

we present these four great special offerings for Bargain Friday—offerings which will enable any woman to get the materials for one or more handsome, stylish dresses at a very small cost as compared with the prices she would have to pay at other stores for the same goods:

Special Offering No. 1.

All-wool Check HOMESPUNS, in choice dark colors, a heavy substantial fabric, well suited for hard wear; also Plaid Black Golf Cloth, with brown face and highly colored plaid backs, for walking skirts; special for Bargain Friday, at, per yard . . . 25c

Special Offering No. 2.

An assorted lot of NOVELTIES, PLAIDS, CHECKS, &c., full quantities of some, dress lengths only of others, formerly sold at from 50c. to $1.50 per yard; special for Bargain Friday at, per yard . . . 39c

Special Offering No. 3.

BLACK HENRIETTA—A limited quantity, good dye, smooth weave, perfect finish; regularly worth 35c. a yard; special for Bargain Friday, per yard 19c

Special Offering No. 4.

BLACK STORM SERGE, sponged and shrunk, specially manufactured for us from selected stock; will wear well, and has always given entire satisfaction; here for Bargain Friday, per yard 48c

Women's Shoes.

Over 3,000 pairs of Women's Shoes came to us with a recent purchase from a leading manufacturer. They were already packed to ship to another dealer, but through some hitch the sale fell through, and we bought them at a low price for cash. Among these shoes are:

1,400 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S 14-INCH HIGH-CUT BICYCLE BOOTS, in tan and black, with stout corrugated soles, all sizes and widths, every pair worth fully $2.50, but bought by us so cheaply that we can now afford to offer them to you at, per pair, only 1.45

The balance of the purchase consists of

WOMEN'S TAN AND BLACK SHOES, in the regular height, in all sizes and several styles, worth from $2 to $3 per pair; your choice of the lot to-day for just . . 1.45

Also, very special for Bargain Friday:

WOMEN'S TURKISH HOUSE SLIPPERS, in tan, red and black, with fancy beaded vamps, at the greatly reduced price of, per pair . . 39c

Boys' Winter Caps.

The biggest Bargain of the season:

BOYS' CAPS—Double Band, Polo, Golf and all-woollen yarn Skating Caps, suitable for either boys or girls; caps that have sold during the season at from 30c. to 50c. apiece; now reduced for a quick clearance to . . 10c

Clothing Clearance.

There are "Clearance Sales" going on at almost every store in town at the present time, but at no other store—big or little—can you obtain such remarkable bargains as these:

An odd lot of MEN'S SUITS, containing one, two and three suits of a kind only that have been left over from some of our best selling lines, suitable for business or semi-dress, for present wear or early spring, worsteds, cassimeres and tweed suitings—sizes 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 only, formerly $8.75, $10, $12.50 and $15; a choice of the entire big lot to-day for only . . 5.00

480 pairs of MEN'S SPLENDID BUSINESS TROUSERS, made of a choice assortment of strictly woollen fabrics, of pleasing patterns, well made and well fitting, regular $2.50 and $3.00 gradee; your choice to-day for 1.50

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSER SUITS—All that remain of our magnificent lines of youths' suits in winter and medium weights. The sizes are broken and the lines are incomplete, of course, but there are some very choice garments in the assortment, the former prices of which were $5, $6 50, $8 75 and $10 00; an unrestricted choice offered to-day at . . . 3.00

An Odd Lot of SMALL BOYS' REEFERS AND TOP COATS, comprising Friezes, Kerseys, Boucles, Meltons and Covert Cloths; handsome outer coats for lads aged 3 to 8, the former prices of which were from $3 to $5; your choice to-day for "a clean sweep," only . . . 1.75

Also for Bargain Friday, this very special announcement:

AN ADVANCE SALE OF BOYS' EARLY SPRING BLOUSE SUITS, made of all-wool cassimeres, in pleasing patterns, have sailor collars, prettily appointed with embroidery; actually worth $3.00 a suit; offered for to-day ONLY at . . . 1.95

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

If Economy Is Your Domestic Watchword

You will find the countersign below. Do you want to increase your earnings? Then save money by purchasing at the proper time and place. The time is to-day, the place is here—the occasion,

Bargain Friday

—made famous by its past—and we trust deservedly. You will not be disappointed if you come to The Big Store to-day—for these attractions will await you:

Corsets.

Three special lots of good corsets at three very special prices for Bargain Friday.

FLEXIBONE MOULDED CORSET, made with tempered steel throughout, warranted not to break; low bust, long over hip, colors in drab and white, fully worth $1.25; special for Bargain Friday only at . . 95c

AMERICAN LADY, C. B. A LA SPIRITE, SONNETTE, and NEMO CORSETS, worth fully $1.00; special for Bargain Friday at . 75c

A SPECIAL LOT OF DOMESTIC CORSETS, in all colors, today at 49c

Cigars.

To-day's offerings will enable you to enjoy a good smoke at a small outlay, for you'll have to pay much more elsewhere for any of these goods.

VITALITY CIGARS—Our special offer closes in two more days. Take advantage of it before it is too late. We repeat it once more: 50 Vitality Cigars, regularly selling for $2.00, and also small box of 12 cigars—total of 62 Vitality Cigars for . 2.00

LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, per box of 50 . 90c

10,000 SEED WRAPPER CIGARS, seed fillers, well made, box of 50, to close . . . 50c

CHILDS' CREMO CHAPPIES or VITALITY CIGARS, 7 for . . . 25c

HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQUET or GREAT METROPOLIS CIGARS, 4 for . . . 25c

LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, 14 for . . . 25c

Housefurnishings.

A study of this list for Bargain Friday will amply repay you; it's full of unusual values:

DOG COLLARS, large varieties—assorted sizes, worth from 40c. to $1.00; choice to-day for . 25c

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, our own brand, "The Columbia," regularly sold at $2.00; special to-day at . . . 1.30

IRONING BOARDS, of good, clear lumber, 3½ ft. long; here to-day at . . . 12c

TOWEL RINGS, nickel plated, the combination kind; here to-day at . . . 35c

KNIVES AND FORKS, with cocobola handles, set of 6 knives and forks, regularly worth $1.00; here to-day at . . . 50c

JAPANESE COFFEE OR TEA CANS, with hinged covers, holding 2 lbs. 7c

MRS. POTTS IRONS, in sets, to-day at . . . 65c

GALVANIZED PAILS of heavy stock, holding 8 qts., special to-day at . . . 12c

WASH BOARDS of double-faced zinc, with apron protectors, special to-day at . . . 25c

COFFEE MILLS; will grind fine or coarse; special for to-day at . . . 18c

RETINNED DISH PANS, of medium size, special to-day at . . . 12c

Spangled Robes.

The response to our advertisement in last Sunday's newspapers was most flattering, and our sales were very large. The quantity of these handsome robes, however, was so great that one day's selling could not exhaust the supply. The balance of the lot will therefore be offered again to-day, Bargain Friday. The earlier you come the better chance of selection, of course.

These robes are elegant and elaborate in design, come in skirt and waist effects, and are rich and handsome in appearance. And then, look at the great saving in prices:

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $19.50, for . . . 6.90

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $25, for . . . 9.50

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $30, for . . . 12.50

There are also a number of the finer Black and White Spangled Robes left, worth all the way from $35 to $50 apiece. These we will offer to-day at $17.50 and 20.00

Special for To-Day—At the Trimming Counter.

A big variety of BLACK ALL-OVER SPANGLED NETS at greatly reduced prices.

China and Glass.

You can save money on these special offerings for Bargain Friday—enough money to enable you to buy many other things you may want. It is therefore to your interest to buy them here and now.

TEA SET, 56 pieces, artistically decorated in natural colors, full gold traced, best thin porcelain; regularly sold at $5.00, special today at . . . 3.75

DINNER SET, 102 pieces, handsomely decorated in floral designs, natural colors, fine thin porcelain, all gold traced, new shapes; regularly sold at $15.00; special today at . . . 9.50

CUSPIDORES, new designs, fine white English porcelain, richly decorated in colors and gold; regularly sold at 50c., your choice today at . . . 25c

JARDINIERES and PEDESTALS, handsome raised rococo designs in assorted rich tints, the Jardiniere and Pedestal standing 24 inches high; regularly sold at $2.50, your choice to-day for . . 1.75

NIGHT LAMPS, complete with globe and best burner, in ruby and amber; imported to sell at 35c., choice for . . . 19c

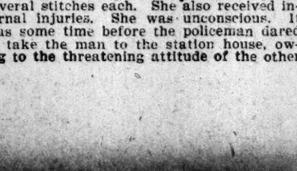
DOULTON ENGLISH PORCELAIN, handsomely decorated in enamelled colors and gold traced—PLATES, the 7-in. size, at, each . . . 5c

CUPS AND SAUCERS, at, each . . . 10c

BAKERS, at, each . . . 25c

Furniture.

"Delays are dangerous" and sometimes costly. Don't delay the purchase of anything you may need in the furniture line, but buy it here and now. A few days more and the great *Trade Sale* will be over, and such values as these will not be obtainable here or elsewhere once this special opportunity has slipped away from you.



ALL-HAIR COUCH, best tempered steel springs, covered in handsome designs of Arlington and Wellington velours and corduroys, spring edge all around, heavy fringe; worth $20.00; special for Bargain Friday at . . . 10.75

CHINA CLOSET, of golden oak, in artistic design; shaped legs, carved top, 5 ft. 3 in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide, well made and finished; worth $15; special for Bargain Friday at 9.75

HANDSOME GOLDEN OAK DRESSER—Full swell front, 4 drawers, heavy brass handles and trimmings, handsomely carved top, with shaped French bevel mirror, 28x32 inches; fully worth $27.50; here to-day at 15.50

INLAID MUSIC CABINET—Mahogany finish, contains 2 large drawers and 4 compartments, has shaped legs and cast brass trimmings; well worth $14; special for Bargain Friday at 8.50

Velvets

at less than Half Price! It is an imperative rule in this department of The Big Store not to carry goods over from one season to another. We will therefore offer these two unparalleled values for Bargain Friday:

SILK FACE VELVET, in the following very desirable shades: Rosepink, garnet, helio, reseda, tan, gray, golden brown, goblin blue, olive green, &c.; the regular dollar per yard quality, to-day special at 39c

BLACK VELVETEEN, 15 boxes, as lustrous and rich as the best silk velvet, 23 inches in width; our regular 75c. per yard quality, reduced for to-day's sale to 59c

In the Lace Dept.

Bargain Friday's special offerings will tell their own tale. Here they are:

VENISE ALL-OVER LACES, 20 inches wide; worth $1.25 and $1.50 a yard; special to-day at 95c

WHITE FANCY ALL-OVER NETS, 20 inches wide, in new and pretty patterns; regularly worth 49c. per yard; on sale to-day at . . 39c

POINT DE PARIS, VALENCIENNES AND TORCHON LACES, exceptional values, the 8c. and 10c. per yard grades, offered to-day at . . 5c

EMBROIDERIES, new patterns, in hand-made goods, 3 to 5 inches wide, to-day at half their value, per yard, 9c. and 12½c

EMBROIDERED ALL-OVER NETS; new designs in lace effects, the 50c. per yard qualities, here to-day at, per yard 35c

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in satin and velvet, all colors, the new pointed shape, special at, each 10c

LACE TIES, 2½ to 4 inches wide, richly embroidered, in white and ecru, special, for to-day . 25c

Dresses & Wrappers.

Bargain Friday's offerings will prove attractive to the economical woman, for they are all greatly reduced in price. Look them over for yourself:

WOMEN'S PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES—A new and complete assortment, in light and dark colors, in one and two piece styles, at prices ranging from $2.50 each down to 98c

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—About 60 dozen, in black and navy prints, deep flounce, trimmed yoke and bretelles, neat and serviceable, worth $1.25 apiece, special for to-day, at . 98c

One lot of GINGHAM APRONS, of ample size and good quality, at, each 19c

One lot of Extra Large GINGHAM APRONS, at . . . 39c

One lot of WHITE LAWN APRONS, regularly worth 29c., special for to-day, at 19c

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, of heavy muslin, with yoke of solid tucks or tucks and insertion—only about 25 dozen in all, to be closed out Bargain Friday at, each 49c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with hemstitched umbrella ruffle of lawn; a special lot for Bargain Friday at, each 29c

Groceries.

For PURITY and PRICES these special offerings are without an equal elsewhere:

CORN: Sugar Corn . . . 7c

Solid packed TOMATOES . . . 8c

BAKED BEANS: Plain or in tomato sauce, can . . . 9c

PEACHES: Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, can. 18c

PEARS: Fancy Bartlett Pears, can 19c

CHERRIES: Choice white Cherries, can . . . 22c

LETTUCE: Boston hot-house Lettuce, head . . . 5c

ORANGES: Choice California Navel Oranges, doz. . . . 23c

TURKEYS: Choice young tom turkeys, lb . . . 12½c

FISH: Fancy Long Branch Blue Fish, per lb 7c

Choice White Fish or Lake Pickerel, lb 5c

Choice Halibut Steaks, lb . . . 10c

TEA: Choice pickings, green, black or mixed Teas, exceptional cup qualities, regular 50c. grades, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb 38c

COFFEE: Combination Java, possessing that rich, full flavor, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb 22c

Wines and Liquors.

A short list of unequalled values for Bargain Friday:

COOK'S RYE WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $1.85; per bot. 45c

PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $2.25; per bot. . 55c

MT. VERNON WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $2.65; per qt. bot. 75c

MONOGRAM AND FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, per gal., $3.00; per qt. bot. 90c

CALIFORNIA CLARET, sound and bottle ripe, per gal. 65c

Fure CALIFORNIA PORT and SHERRY, per gal., including jug 85c

Sixth Avenue, *Siegel-Cooper Co.* *18th & 19th Sts.*

BRUTALLY BEAT HIS WIFE.

Threatened by Fellow-Tenants, Michael Newman Is Arrested.

Michael Newman, a burly Irishman, forty-three years old, of 2,029 Second Avenue, brutally assaulted his wife last night in the tenement house in which they lived. She is not expected to live. The other tenants of the building were roused to such a high state of indignation that they threatened to take the man's life, and stood in the hallways and on the stairways, armed with all sorts of improvised weapons, waiting for him to make his appearance.

At about 8 o'clock Policeman Sharkey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was attracted to the building by cries of murder. He was directed to the rear apartment on the third story, where he was told a fight was going on. Finding the door locked, and hearing the sounds of a scuffle within, he burst open the door. On the floor lay Mrs. Newman in a badly bruised condition, while her husband stood over her kicking and beating her. He was subdued with difficulty.

An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. It was found Mrs. Newman had had her nose broken and had received severe scalp wounds, which required several stitches each. She also received internal injuries. She was unconscious. It was some time before the policeman dared to take the man to the station house, owing to the threatening attitude of the other tenants of the house. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital and is in an extremely critical condition. Dr. Mooney, who attended her, said it was scarcely possible that she would survive her injuries.

Kane Lodge Dines at the Savoy.

More than three hundred persons attended the dinner of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., at the Hotel Savoy last night. Covers were laid for 350. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Many prominent men belong to the lodge, including United States Senator C. M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, and Bishop H. C. Potter.

A Good Shoshone Indian Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A special dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says that Washa-Kie, Chief of the Eastern Shoshone Indians, died in his tepee, on the Wind River Reservation, in Central Wyoming, yesterday, after a lingering illness of several months. He was ninety-three years of age. For fifty-three years he was at the head of his tribe. He was ever the friend of the white man, and rendered valuable aid to the early settlers of the West. He was a devout Christian, and by his example and teachings he brought the Shoshones up to a high standard of intelligence.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The plan announced by Secretary ROOT for organizing the War College is virtually a part of his plan for reorganizing the army. The difference is that this part of the plan does not depend upon legislation, but can be carried out by an Executive order.

The general scheme of reorganization is intended to put the army in possession of a General Staff. The Spanish war was not very long, nor very bloody, nor was the issue of it at any time doubtful. But it was long enough and costly enough to develop and emphasize the chief need of our army, the need which we should have had to pay dearly for not satisfying in advance if we had had a real military power to deal with instead of Spain. That need was, in short, the need of a body which should unite and have control of all the departments of administration and supply, and should also have the task of thinking out campaigns in advance of their occurrence, and of making the dispositions indicated by such plans. For want of such a body, while the line of the army covered itself with glory, the staff was covering itself with something very different. It turned out that there were in the bureaus of the War Department half a dozen military politicians who were not amenable to military discipline, or against whom it could not be enforced, each of whom went his separate way without consultation with the other bureaus whose work was interdependent with that of his own.

To get rid of these barnacles, and to make sure that the bureaus shall neither breed nor harbor any more of them, is one of the most urgent needs of the army. This Mr. ROOT proposes to accomplish by establishing a system of rotation between the line and the staff. Under his plan it will be impossible for the barnacles to attach themselves to the bureaus, or to become politicians in place of soldiers.

The War College is, so to speak, the strategical organ of the General Staff, but it is as much a part of it, properly speaking, as the departments of administration and supply, which the Secretary proposes to organize and combine into an efficient unity. One advantage of the plan is that it may be fully carried out with an army of any size, while the nature of the organization provided is such that it will naturally lend itself to an expansion of the army whenever that may become necessary.

Doubtless the Secretary has had and availed himself of the best professional advice attainable in arranging the details of his scheme. The scheme itself is an outgrowth of the fruitful principle announced in Mr. ROOT's report, a principle that we maintain an army as a matter of preparation for war. The principle has only to be stated in order to command the assent of all thoughtful persons, but it is by no means that upon which the War Department has been managed by most of Mr. ROOT's predecessors. If the Secretary continues as he has begun, and if Congress sustains him as he deserves, he will have the satisfaction of leaving the United States Army an immensely more efficient fighting machine than he found it, and he will deserve the thanks of his countrymen.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

It is evident that the conferrees of the House and the Senate are approaching an agreement on the currency bill, and it looks as if the result would be, on the whole, satisfactory.

It is probable that the Senate's tub to the bimetallic whale will be accepted. It seems that the absurd declaration was really inserted to secure votes that otherwise would not have been got. There was, in plain English, a bargain, and the representatives of the Senate do not like to appear to go back on a bargain. There is no great objection to the declaration except that it is absurd. It might have some little effect in times of difficulty on foreign opinion, but it would be very slight, and we are not required to take account of it.

The refunding scheme, it appears, is also to be retained, as was likely from the first. It was a pet of Mr. ALDRICH'S, and the Treasury Department, though it has never openly assumed the responsibility for it, has had a quiet desire to see it included in the law. The change proposed in it—making the bonds redeemable at the option of the holder after fifteen years—is of no great importance. The real mischief in the scheme is that the Government has no option in the payment of the bonds.

But the undesirable features of the Senate bill will not be a high price to pay if the essential features of the House bill, and especially the provision for the exchange of redeemed notes for gold only and the right to redeem silver dollars and certificates in gold, are secured.

AS TO FORTIFYING THE CANAL.

Fortifications? Why, of course not. As I understand it, the canal is to be, and should be, a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battleground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the canal in time of war as well as in peace. —Admiral GEORGE DEWEY.

During the siege of Paris by the Germans the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the besieged city, on the initiative of the Swiss Minister, M. KERN, sent a collective note to Count BISMARCK demanding that, in compliance with usage and the law of nations, their fellow-countrymen in Paris should be permitted to seek places of safety. In his reply BISMARCK enumerated the measures that had been taken to make known the consequences to the inhabitants of Paris of a prolonged military defense of the city, and expressed his views upon the policy of fortifying a great national capital:

It is incontestable that the determination, unique in modern history, to transform the capital of a great country into a fortress and to make of its environs a vast fortified camp, inclosing almost three millions of inhabitants, has placed these latter in a painful and much to be regretted situation. The responsibility for it falls exclusively upon those who have made of this capital a fortress and field of battle. At any rate, those who have chosen to fix their domicile within a fortress and of their own free will continue to reside there during the war must be prepared for the resulting inconveniences. Paris being the most important fortress in France, in which the enemy has concentrated his principal forces, which, from their fortified positions in the midst of the city's population, constantly attack the German armies by sorties and by artillery fire, no valid motive can be alleged for demanding of the German Generals that they renounce their attack upon this fortified position or that they conduct their military operations in a manner which would be inconsistent with the end sought to be attained.

GEFFCKEN, in his note to HEFFTER, says that "the bombardment of Paris was made inevitable by the fact that France had made a fortress of this great city."

When a place is fortified it becomes a natural object of attack in war. The enemy's interest compels him to attack it, and no principle of international law or any other kind of law inhibits him. The erection of fortifications is an invitation to assault. All the world understands that.

If we as a Nation are mad enough to insist upon building forts at the ports of entrance of the isthmian canal, we convert those ports and the whole canal into a great battlefield of the first war in which we may become engaged. What singular folly, what a colossal blunder, to spend millions in making the canal a place of battle, in providing for its sure destruction and the prolonged interruption of traffic, instead of establishing it forever as "a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans."

The common sense of our great Admiral and his capacity for sound judgment upon big questions have prompted him to a broad-minded declaration of National policy that would silence and confound the opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty if their minds were not already a prey to the ignorant and contemptible preoccupations of mediocrity.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO ABOUT IT?

It must be becoming manifest to every man in Congress that the bill imposing a tariff on Puerto Rico is the most dangerous measure for the peace and welfare of the Republican Party that has been introduced into Congress, under the authority of a committee, for many a year. The Committee of Ways and Means has not ventured to assign any reason why, after introducing a bill to give the island free trade, it has turned about and reported a tariff. The pretexts assigned for that course are either irrelevant or disreputable. As we have shown, the principle of the right of Congress to legislate as it chooses for territories which have come to us as prize of war is not in question. Neither are any protected interests concerned, as their organ, The Tribune, had the candor to avow yesterday. And if the "principle" of protection is involved with the fate of this bill, so much the worse for the principle of protection. The protected interests of the United States could not do a worse thing for themselves than to avow that it was necessary for them that the country should treat helpless Puerto Rico with perfidy, cowardice, and cruelty.

There has been no such general agreement of the press of the country upon any other question arising out of the war as that which has been reached upon this bill. There is really no longer any dissent worth reckoning from the proposition that that is a dirty trick which the Committee of Ways and Means is trying to play upon the islanders. Even The New York Tribune, which at first took strong ground, upon protectionist principles, against allowing the Puerto Ricans free trade, has come to see how protection would suffer if such an outrage were committed in its name. Yesterday, in the article from which we have already quoted, it says:

> If it be made clear beyond possibility of mistake that the products of Puerto Rico do not come into this country free of duty because the island has become part of the United States, but are Constitutionally subject to whatever duty may be imposed upon imports unless Congress sees fit to make other special provision regarding them, then the question of low duties or no duties might be left to depend on considerations of revenue.

There would probably be no objection, on either side of the House, to an express reservation in the bill of the question of the Constitutional rights of Congress. There is at least no question on any hand of the power of Congress to declare free trade with any territory, or, for that matter, with any foreign country. If the Committee of Ways and Means should bring in a bill for free trade, coupled with such a reservation, it would probably pass almost unanimously. And the committee would have reason to congratulate itself upon having escaped a situation very dangerous for the Republican Party.

But the committee can scarcely be expected to take this step in retreat of its own motion, however desirable the great and growing public indignation may make it that the retreat should be made. The man who can enable the Republican Party to retreat with the least awkwardness from an untenable position is the President of the United States. He is credited with the practice of "keeping his ear to the ground." If he has kept it there for the past week, he has been hearing some very formidable mutterings, threatening some seismic disturbances more formidable still. It is time for him to speak out. Whatever he may have said in private, his latest public utterance on this subject is the declaration in his message that it is "our plain duty" to repeal the tariff altogether as against Puerto Rico. If he should now publicly announce that nothing has occurred to alter his view of "our plain duty," he would not only earn the gratitude of the Puerto Ricans and the respect of his fellow-citizens, he would also have rendered his party a signal service by saving it from one of the hugest blunders it has ever been in danger of committing.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Prof. F. W. TAUSSIG of Harvard has a peculiar talent for comprehensive and illuminating statement. He has rarely used it to better advantage than in an article in the current number of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for the university, on "The Iron Industry in the United States."

The advance in the production of iron and steel throughout the world has been very great in the last thirty years. It is probably, with the changes in manufactures, in transportation, and in building that are the result of it, the most significant and important phenomenon in the whole range of modern economic history. In 1870 the entire output of pig iron in the three principal producing countries, Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, was only a little over 9,000,000 tons. In the year 1898 the output was more than 27,000,000 tons, and the increase in the next year may be estimated at 3,000,000, bringing the total up to 30,000,000 tons. When we reflect that this means for the United States the production of an average of seven-tenths of a ton of pig iron for every adult male inhabitant of the country we can form some idea of the tremendous relative importance of the industry.

In the progress of production the United States has outstripped all competitors and has taken the leading place, which only a decade since belonged to Great Britain. Thirty years ago we produced only 1,665,000 tons, while Great Britain produced nearly 6,000,000 tons. In 1898 Great Britain had advanced only to 8,681,000 tons, while our product was nearly 12,000,000 tons, and for 1899 is estimated at 14,000,000 tons. A year ago, therefore, the increase in the product of this country was fully sevenfold, while that of Great Britain was only 50 per cent. In the same time the production of Germany had increased from a little less than 1,400,000 to a little more than 7,000,000 tons, or about fivefold. Germany has not, however, overtaken Great Britain, and still is some 40 per cent. behind the United States. Another measure of the relative progress of the country in its iron industry is found in the fact that, while the production of iron has increased sevenfold in three decades, the population has increased only twofold.

The chief cause of this marvelous advance has been the development of the iron ore beds in the Lake Superior region. Within the period of eighteen years between 1880 and 1898 the output of these beds increased from less than 2,000,000 to over 14,000,000, and in 1899 rose to over 18,000,000 tons. In 1898 their product was already seven-tenths of the total for the country. The proportion is now still greater. The immense advantage of these ores is that, while they are fitted for the Bessemer process, and so meet the heaviest demands, they exist in a form that permits them to be mined, handled, and transported almost wholly by the aid of mechanical power, with only a small expenditure of human labor, and therefore at extremely low cost. There is probably no industry in which the ingenious and extensive application of machinery has been carried so far and yielded such solid results on so large a scale.

The wonderful advance in the iron industry, however, has not been a result of new resources in raw material only. It has been also a result of very great advance in the efficiency and economy of transportation. The valuable and easily handled ores of the Lake Superior region have to be worked with the fuel of the regions far east, mainly that of Western Pennsylvania, of which Pittsburg is the centre. "Whether the ore goes to the coal," says Prof. TAUSSIG, "or the coal meets the ore half way, one or both must travel a long journey by land as well as by water. One or both must be laden and unladen several times. A carriage of 800, 900, over 1,000 miles must be achieved, with two separate hauls by rail." It is in overcoming this obstacle, which only a few years since would have been insurmountable, that the restless and indomitable energy and intellect of the American have made their most remarkable conquests.

Both in production and in transportation the splendid and fruitful results have been absolutely dependent on the vast combinations of accumulated capital and the close organization of ability of all needed sorts. Cloak it or obscure it as we will, the motive power that has made possible the achievements of the last score of years has been brain power, and the development and use of this motive power have depended on the opportunities afforded and the rewards offered by combined capital. With this have come abuses with which we shall have to deal. But we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that no such results could have been reached had not the combination of capital taken place. It by no means follows that competition has been suppressed entirely because it has been reduced to its lowest degree within large areas. The competition of each great combination continues with other combinations, and still more there is the competition of each combination for that volume of business which is alone profitable in proportion to the great cost of plant. These facts suggest, however, a phase of the subject of the growth of the iron industry with which Prof. TAUSSIG does not deal in the article we have noted. We trust that he will take it up in the near future.

THE MARKS OF A GOOD TRUST.

Definition is a good thing in an argument. If the disputants who are taking part in the great continental debate on the trusts would rant less and define more their arguments would make a better impression. It is your ignoramus that rants. Full knowledge gives the power to make statements that bear recognizable relation to facts, and in a discussion that is the only kind of statement worth listening to.

In the People's Institute discussion on Tuesday night President BALDWIN of the Long Island Railroad told his audience how to tell a good trust from a bad one. It was a first-rate statement, compact, reasoned out, true, and worth reproducing here:

> In the first place, he said, a trust was a combination of capital in order to purchase raw material at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit; secondly, to pay a high rate of wages, and thirdly, to sell at a lower price than could be offered by any smaller combination of capital. That was the only kind of trust either economic or political that could survive public opinion or the final analysis of the great question of trusts.
>
> Attorney General GRIGGS said of the other kind of trusts, the greedy ones, that they were a greater danger to the persons who invested in their securities than to the public at large. That was another true and pertinent observation.
>
> The wicked and predatory trusts, the kind that take advantage of high tariff protection to practice extortion upon the consumer of their products, or who seek by means of railroad differentials and rebates to crush out rivals and preserve their own monopoly, must and will go down when the illegitimate props by which they are sustained are struck from under them.
>
> The trusts that President BALDWIN describes not only do no public injury, but are essential to the continued prosperity of our manufactures and to our success in selling goods abroad. High wages will continue to be one of the unalterable conditions by which the American manufacturer is confronted. But high wages make high goods, unless compensating economies are found in other directions. It is by the combination of capital and of effort that expense is diminished, wasteful duplications cut off, low cost of material secured, and a low price to the consumer here or abroad made possible.
>
> The trust that accomplishes these things and adds to the volume of our exports of manufactures without diminishing the wages of labor is not a public danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Massachusetts anti-vivisectionists are using all their influence to secure the passage by the State Legislature of a bill to render illegal practically all experiments on animals. The petitions they are circulating for signature are worded with great care and apparent moderation, and to many the object of the bill seems to be merely to prevent the infliction of unnecessary suffering, without interfering materially with the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge. Others are more observing, and some of these, instead of signing the petitions, are sending to the Boston papers letters which are much more likely to hurt "the cause" than the hundreds of names the anti-vivisectionists have secured from careless acquaintances are to do it good. Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Jr., for instance, makes clear, in a communication published in The Transcript, that, though he sympathizes with all reasonable efforts to protect animals, he will not have anything to do with a measure that takes no account of the purpose for which the pain is inflicted. After referring to the study of germ diseases and their cure, with its incidental destruction of rabbits and guinea pigs, he writes: "When I think of the immense burden of bitter suffering, both physical and moral, that would be lifted from humanity if science should learn to control the great scourges like the plague and yellow fever that rage in our new dependencies, and the far more widespread and immediate evils like typhoid fever and consumption and malaria, in a measure approaching that which has been attained with smallpox, and is being rapidly secured with diphtheria, I cannot bring myself to feel that the pathway should be seriously impeded, even to avoid the suffering of many rabbits." This is argument of a sort that will expose Mr. OLMSTED to vehement denunciation from the animal worshippers, but it is unanswerable in any other way.

—A report from Washington, apparently official, is to the extremely irritating effect that Spain has claimed and the United States has given up the two islands of Cagayan-Sulu and Sibutu, at the southeastern extremity of the Philippine Archipelago. We call this report irritating because the news, if true, again enforces reflection upon the blunder of which our Peace Commissioners were guilty when they lumbered up Article III. of the Treaty of Paris with a lot of entirely useless remarks about latitude and longitude. If the article had ceded with its first clause—"Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands"—it would have been quite long enough to express the intention of the American Commissioners and of their Government, which was to take possession of all the territory owned by Spain in the region covered by the name mentioned. But the ambition to be very definite and precise led the Commissioners astray, and, though aware that they were dealing with a part of the world that had never been accurately surveyed, they proceeded to give a lifelike imitation of a first class in geography and "bounded" the islands with nice straight lines. These looked well on small scale maps, wherein outlying islets cut a small figure or none at all, but they have already proved in practical application to be great nuisances, and it is far from impossible that in the future they may turn out to be a source of serious misunderstandings and even of real danger. The boundary, as fixed between the Philippines and Borneo, runs north through the Sibutu Pass to the latitude of Balabac Strait, and thence westward through that strait till it starts north. This, while the logical limitation of the archipelago in that direction was not, unfortunately, the actual one, and Spain now points out the embarrassing fact that she still owns the little Island of Sibutu, which lies close to Borneo at the southern entrance to the Sulu Sea, and the little Cagayan-Sulu group, standing alone directly in the path of vessels entering that sea from the south or west. Of course Spain has no use for these islands, and, though they are of no imaginable value to the United States, we may have to buy them at Spain's price to keep some other power from utilizing them as naval stations.

—There may be an element of irreverence slightly distasteful to people of more than ordinary sensitiveness in the cartoon which appears on the first page of Harper's Weekly this week, but even they will admit, and everybody else except possibly the self-styled anti-imperialists will proclaim with delighted appreciation, that the picture is as adroit and successful a piece of irony as has been produced in many a moon. The title is "A Portrait of Washington Discovered Near Faneuil Hall," and the figure presented is that of a Chino-Malay dressed in the flowing wig, broad-skirted coat, flowered waistcoat, knee breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes worn by American notables at the end of the eighteenth century. This is all there is to the picture, but around it is a decorative frame with a caribou's head and some sinister, crooked knives prominent at the top, a serpent coiled around money bags at the bottom, and a varied assortment of shields, spears, and clubs at the sides. As we have already hinted, it was not entirely respectful to put the spacious garments of WASHINGTON on a meagre Tagal brigand, but it was undoubtedly funny, and even in the anniversary week the violation of the patriotic proprieties is not a serious one. The picture is more than a jest—it is at once argument and condemnation that may very possibly bring realization of error, repentance, and reformation to many in and out of Council chambers and Legislatures who have been misled by the industrious iteration of ancient phrases into a temporary forgetfulness of Things as They Are.

—It seems that Senator FORAKER and his son, who is also his clerk, had what the Senator describes as a "worrying time" while the report on Puerto Rico was passing through the Government Printing Office. The Senate committee, by a special vote, had decided that in this report the name of the island should be spelled, or rather misspelled, "Porto Rico," and the Government printers, who, like the rest of the world, were unaware that the Senators had been empowered to settle the matter, stuck obstinately to the rule laid down by the Board of Geographical Names. The printers were beaten in the end, however, and under compulsion they issued the report disfigured by the error into which the Senators had determined to fall. Mr. FORAKER says that the idea of himself and his colleague was to "anglicize the name." That is an explanation, but it is not an excuse. "Puerto Rico" didn't need anglicizing, and if it did, "Porto Rico" does not accomplish the object, for it is simply a silly and useless corruption of significant words into meaningless ones. Our geographies are already made ridiculous enough by absurdities like "Leghorn" and "Florence" and "St. Petersburg"—absurdities of which there is not the slightest hope of ever getting rid. Why should Senator FORAKER insist upon burdening us with a new one? He and other persons in lofty station can doubtless do it if they persist long enough in their ill-doing, but what possible satisfaction will they get out of the miserable victory?

—Some of the dispatches state, whether truly or not we have no knowledge, that the inventor or discoverer of the "Keeley cure" for drunkenness had for years been a believer in "Christian Science," and died while under "absent treatment" by an eminent practitioner of that grotesque system. The report is easily credible. The methods of Mr. KEELEY himself, according to the general opinion of orthodox physicians, were closely related to those of Mrs. EDDY and her followers, and, though involving the administration of drugs, owed such measure of success as they obtained to the incidental employment of what in the new therapeutics is known as "suggestion." That the measure has been considerable cannot be denied, for almost everybody is acquainted with or has heard of cases in which the Keeley treatment produced good effects. Mr. KEELEY may or may not have had a chemist's distrust of "bichloride of gold," but he probably found in the reality and size of his receipts clear proof that somehow or other he was diminishing the ravages of dipsomania. His critics told him often enough that he only revived and influenced the will of his patients. It is not at all wonderful if they convinced him at last more thoroughly than they intended, and turned him, for the healing of his own ailments, to those who abandon entirely all devices except the assertion of the power that lies in faith and desire.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 14th inst. you devote nearly a column and a half to an effort to prove that the enfranchisement of woman would be "a danger and an evil." If female suffrage had never been tried you might with reason oppose argument to argument against it, and the controversy might with equal reason be determined by the preponderance of argument. But as against the test of experience, argument is folly. In other words, a pound of fact is worth a ton of theory.

It may not be generally known to the opponents of equal suffrage, but it is a fact, that in Wyoming women have been on an equality with men in the exercise of the franchise since 1869. If equal suffrage would be a menace to morals and good government, as you try to persuade us in your editorial, then this fact ought to have developed during the thirty years that it has been on trial in Wyoming. But that it is not the bugaboo that you try to make out, let the following testimony and facts appear in evidence:

On the 20th of February, 1893, the House of Representatives of Wyoming unanimously adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women of Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from the State, and that without any violent and oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poorhouse; that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, is almost unknown; and as a result of experience we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay."

In reply to Hamilton Wilcox, seeking their opinions in regard to the above resolution, the Governor of the State and the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee make the following answers.

Gov. Osborne says: "Replying to your inquiry, it is quite true that I agree with the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Wyoming, advising the Legislatures of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in this State for nearly twenty-five years is highly satisfactory in every way. Not one of the objections made in the East has proved true, and great good has been done in many directions by the possession of the suffrage by our women. I cordially hope that New York and other States will soon follow our example. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN E. OSBORNE,
Governor of Wyoming."

Secretary Thompson says: "Replying to your inquiry, I have to say that the result of nearly a quarter of a century's experience in this State is correctly expressed by the resolution passed unanimously by the Democratic House of Representatives of our Legislature lately, which strongly advises the Legislatures of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in this State is favorable, and I cordially hope my fellow-Democrats in New York and elsewhere will do as our House of Representatives has advised. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN CHARLES THOMPSON,
"Secretary Democratic State Committee of Wyoming."

Scores of similar testimonials from men of all political parties prominent in official life in Wyoming might be given did space permit. And now a few statistics:

The population of the United States increased in the decade between 1880 and 1890 26.6 per cent., the population of Wyoming during the same time 127.9 per cent. But while the number of criminals in the whole United States increased 40.3 per cent.—an alarming ratio, far beyond the increase in population—notwithstanding the great increase in population, in Wyoming the number of criminals did not increase at all. In 1880 there were confined in the jails and prisons of Wyoming 74 criminals—72 men and 2 women. The census of 1890 shows the same number of criminals, 74, as against the average number of criminals in the other Western States of 645.8. This remarkable fact is the more interesting because the 74 in 1890 are all men. Wyoming being the only State in which the per cent. of criminal women has decreased, it is evident that the morals of the female portion of the population improve with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

In the face of testimony and facts like the above, argument which cannot be sustained by counter testimony and facts must be relegated to that inborn disposition of humanity to oppose new ideas, which has delayed and hindered every reform which has ever blessed mankind.

JAMES McNEILL,
Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1900.

RESULTS OF THE RAINES LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called "Raines law" is probably the worst measure which has ever been enacted in this State. It was deliberately drawn with the intention of making the liquor interest directly dependent upon the political boss. The amount of revenue to be raised under its provisions was used as a pretext to blind the people to its true character. This law (?) has resulted in making it possible to obtain a drink at any hour of the day or night on any day of the week. It has plastered the State from one end to the other with innumerable bed houses of the vilest description; it has been the cause of more indiscriminate drinking than ever before, and it has made Sunday the best business day in the week for the saloon.

It might be supposed from this showing that there would be some demand that the liquor traffic should be surrounded with more rigid and restrictive conditions, but there is nothing of the kind. The pompous brewer and the truculent political boss, the parasites of the community, will be allowed to continue to fatten on the weakness of their fellow-men without let or hindrance. The grogshops will continue to turn out their annual harvest, which is already crowding the limits of the jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, State prisons, poorhouses, orphan asylums, and insane asylums, and the taxpayer will foot the bill just as he has done in the past, without a whimper.

But he is to pay another bill. The sot is a "good thing" for the politician, and he proposes to "work him for all he is worth." Therefore, there has already been, or there soon will be, introduced in the Assembly, a measure calling for the erection and maintenance of a State sanitarium or gold cure for the reformation of drunkards, to be run, of course, by a board of officers selected from the ranks of the party.

Surely this is the acme of scientific legislation. If it were not such a pathetic revelation of the weakness of our system of government, (?) one could say with the Frenchman, "It is to laugh."

New York, Feb. 21, 1900. L. R.

SYMPATHY FOR FRIEND AND FOE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I have been reading so much intemperate language used by Boer sympathizers at pro-Boer and peace meetings, where the Irish Joan of Arc tells her hearers she has no love for the Boers, but intense hatred of the British, and the Representative from Missouri gives vent to his brutal and heartless sentiments amid thunders of applause, that I take pleasure in giving a Scotch sentiment, as expressed at the New York Caledonian Club on Tuesday evening last. A resolution was passed to raise a fund for the relief of Scottish families left destitute by the war in South Africa. A love for their native land and sympathy for the suffering were the ruling factors. Whatever opinions they may have held, not a word was spoken against the Boers. After referring to the crape episode, one member thus expressed himself:

"As men, and as true Scotchmen, our hearts are touched with sympathy at the sight of the emblem of mourning, whether it be worn on the streets of London or on the streets of Pretoria; but 'blood is thicker than water,' and, while we do not forget the sad homes in the Transvaal, our hearts are drawn toward our native land, and it is from auld Scotland that with sympathetic ear

"'We hear the widow's wail, the orphan's cry,
They weep for those who ne'er return again,
On Afric's blood-stained soil they silent lie,
On Honor's roll they're numbered with the slain.

"'Our hearts in sympathy reach o'er the sea
With kith and kin our mingling tears will flow,
Thy wandering sons, "Auld Scotia," mourn with thee,
And fain would soothe thy bitter pang of woe.'".

A CALEDONIAN.
New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the speech of Gen. Miles at the Press Club dinner last night, wherein he said he was reminded of the famous toast first given at a dinner in England, "The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—without it we die," it may not be amiss to state, it was that famous Irishman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who eloquently enunciated the doctrine of the liberty of the press in the following memorable sentence:

"Give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury, and give me the liberty of the press, and with this mighty engine I shall overthrow the fabric of corruption and establish on its ruins the rights and privileges of the people."

D. J. PHELAN.
New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to reply to two letters in to-day's TIMES on the contributions by American women to the hospital ship Maine. Your correspondents scornfully ask for instances of British aid for the sufferers in the Spanish-American war. I am a Scotchwoman, and I gave gladly and freely as my means permitted to the Red Cross fund, and I can certify to many generous contributions from other Britishers. At the time of the Spanish-American war numbers of my family passed the Summer abroad. Upon the Continent, and especially in France and Germany, they found the subject either ignored entirely or referred to with a sneer at "American humanity." The tone of the press toward America was identical in kind with, if less virulent in degree than, that now displayed toward Britain.

In England and Scotland the travelers found a very different spirit. While the war did not seem as big a thing there as it appeared on this side, there was a universal sympathy and appreciation of the rightfulness of American motives. I have no hesitation in affirming that, if the war had assumed proportions like those of the present conflict, British sympathy would have been expressed in pounds and shillings for aid to American wounded. With the vast majority of my people I believe absolutely in the righteousness of Britain's course and have taken pains to acquaint myself with the history of the case.

We can stand with equanimity the resolutions of hostile Boards of Aldermen. We are pleased to have Tammany declare itself our foe. The infamous speeches delivered in New York Feb. 5 call forth the grateful cry, "Thank God these are our enemies. It were shame to know them friends." But our hearts have been wounded by the attitude of many from whom we might, I think, have expected a fairer spirit.

I have heard many women denounce England as a tyrannically oppressing liberty in the Transvaal who have admitted their ignorance of the facts in the case and refused to acquaint themselves with them. But we are not ungrateful to those who have shown themselves friends, such friends as I like to believe Americans and Britons are destined to be.

A SCOTCH-AMERICAN.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

Discovery of the Kimberley Mines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does Mr. Wilson quote half truths in supporting Dr. Eaton? When the Kimberley mines were discovered, the necessitarian burghers of the Transvaal, without a tissue of claim beyond the gift of Providence to the elect, swooped down to shut the Free State off. But Waterboer, the Griqua, and a Kafir chief both laid claim to the district. Absolute anarchy reigned, and the contesting parties appealed to the Governor of Cape Colony as arbitrator. He awarded the district to Waterboer, but miners crowded in, seized claims promiscuously, and Waterboer begged for British protection. When the administration of the territory, which was well within the sphere of British influence, had been arranged, the Free State brought forward its claim. Rather than reopen the negotiations the Government paid $450,000 to the republic that owed its national existence to the British Colonial Office, and the Free State was well satisfied with the award. The extent and value of the Kimberley mines were not dreamed of at that time, and their exploitation has been due to private capitalists, encouraged only by the security of the British flag.

M. J. L.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

British Sympathy and Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter of an "American" in reference to the "Thé" at the Waldorf-Astoria for raising funds for the hospital ship Maine, and of the inquiry as to whether the first English farthing has ever been subscribed to any American object of charity, I have this to say:

It is my recollection that the English and Canadian people were the first to render substantial aid to the sufferers from the great Chicago fire. The great British heart is not behind its kin in America when a deed of generosity or charity is to be done.

This Briton was one who gave all he could to show his sympathy for the sick soldiers returning from the Spanish war by way of Montauk. That was his time. Every night, for weeks and weeks, in co-operation with a self-sacrificing band representing the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the writer gave what assistance he could up to 1 o'clock in the morning in welcoming and caring for the sick soldiers. And this without other remuneration than the satisfaction of having done a humane act. Perhaps "An American" was one of us: if so, he will remember me.

There are Britons and Britons, as there are Americans and An American.

A BRITON.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

Good Usage in Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you; just in these days of slang, mangled English, twisted street lamps, jumbled dialects, wandering apostrophies, hyphenated signs, fonts of type without umlauted ä, ö, ü, and all the ravaging herd of American bulls in foreign language fields—thank you for knowing how to spell right and so spelling Puerto Rico. That other thing has no existence, except what is based on carelessness or stupidity. Of course "Gegen Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens," but Dummheit is not entitled to a voice in defining good usage in language or style. The only definition is: "The established usage of the best speakers and writers." May THE TIMES ever abide among these.

C. F. CUTTER.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

Suggestion to Aid Dewey Arch Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think that the fund for the Naval Arch will grow very rapidly until the public knows definitely where it is to be erected. All the plans in connection with it are so hazy and vague that it will be impossible to arouse any enthusiasm over the project until the site is decided on. This should be done as soon as possible; and, once this first decisive step is taken, the public will feel interested in its growth and completion. Why would it not be a good thing to distribute collection boxes throughout the city, so that even the humblest could contribute their mite which they would not like to send otherwise, and thus have a sense of proprietorship in a beautiful work of art? It is to be hoped that something will be done at once toward this end, else we may soon be ashamed to have our Admiral visit us and see how short lived our appreciation of his deeds has been.

F. C.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Looking Backward.

A colony has been formed to lead "Looking Backward" lives. It will be awkward if success turns their heads.—St. Paul Globe.

Immunity Comes High.

"What makes that new magazine cost so much?"

"I don't know; maybe they have to pay people not to write war articles for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Poet's Mission.

"What," she asked the man who had written a famous poem, "is your greatest pleasure in life?"

"Getting others to understand what a miserable lot they are," he replied.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rebuttal Testimony.

The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Bimm?

Mrs. Bimm—No; I think not.

Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.—Chicago Record.

Coastwise.

"Papa," said Tommy Northside, who had been reading news from the Atlantic shore, "what kind of a steamer is a coastwise steamer?"

"A steamer wise enough to keep off the rocks along the coast," replied Mr. Northside.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A SONG OF MONEY.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

It jingled, it jingled, it warmed the cold palms
Of a miser; A man singing penitent psalms
In sackcloth and ashes—bowed down to the sod,
Heard the chime of the dollars, and smiled, and thanked God.

II.

It jingled, it tingled—it flashed through the night
To a beggar who knelt near a mansion of light;
And he said: "I shall win her if life will but hold!"
And he climbed to her heart on a ladder of gold.

III.

It jingled, it tingled! A man heard the sound,
And over him gathered the darkness profound,
And he said: "There is never a God that will note,"
And he strangled the life in a sleeping man's throat.

IV.

It jingled, it tingled. A woman made wild
Hushed on her mad bosom the cries of a child;
And she said: "How the black night falls hateful and cold—
And the wolf at the door would have virtue for gold!"

V.

O world, with thy splendors, thy hopes and thy fears—
Thy plenty of charity—plenty of tears,
We know there's a rainbow for every dark sky—
We know there's a love that no money can buy;
But under the rainbow what love may be lost
While the tradesmen still cavil and cast up the cost!
It's jingle and tingle in rags and in lace,
And we kneel and thank God for the light of His face.

EFFECTS OF COMBINATIONS

Many Speakers Discuss Their Political and Social Aspects.

COOPER UNION CONFERENCE

Prof. Clark Says People Are Undecided —Competition Versus State Socialism—Effects of Tariff.

"The Political and Social Effects of Industrial Combination" was the subject last evening at the fourth meeting in the series of the conference on trusts, which is being held this week at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute. The hall was filled, and Charles Sprague Smith presided over the meeting.

Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University, the first speaker of the evening, said that it is a remarkable fact that the people of this country are not in the least decided as to whether the trusts as a whole are good or bad, or whether in their constituent elements they have more good than bad qualities.

"There is just one type of law," he said, "which would have an excellent chance of enactment, and that is a measure to smash the trusts. We do not know exactly whether the trusts raise or lower prices, but most of us think they raise them. We do not know certainly whether the trusts increase wages or reduce them, but the majority of us think that on the whole they lower them. We can so far agree only on one thing nicely and that is to smash them. And in this state of mind we resemble the Arizona jury which, after listening to the evidence in a shooting case, brought in a verdict of this sort: 'We think the shootin' was accidental and that the man ought to be hanged, because a man with a gun ought to know what he is doing.'

TRUSTS IN PARTY POLITICS.

"The trusts," he said, "at the present time are very much in party politics, and the people have reached the first stage in the disturbance of National politics. No party which is not an anti-trust party could live just now. The politicians know that it would be detrimental to the interests of any party to adopt legislation favoring the trusts, and the most favored law among the politicians is one that, while it opposes trusts, cannot be enforced. The party that would come out in favor of trusts might get campaign contributions, but it could not get votes, and it is votes, and not contributions, that count on election night. [Applause.]

"There is," he said, "a great deal of moral earnestness among our people in their feeling against the trusts. But, suppose we say that we do not know what to do with trusts, how many votes would we get? And yet that is the situation.

"We must go through a series of conditions, such as the American people have to go through in regard to any difficult question. There is at first a lot of crude guessing. We must guess and act on the guesses, and go through a good deal of evolution in order to reach some knowledge of the trusts.

"Secondly, we must supplement what we learn in this way by such statistical and scientific knowledge as we may be able to collect, and thirdly we are going to try our knowledge by our experience with the way in which different types of legislation work.

"The prohibitory type of anti-trust legislation does not work, and if I were the owner of a trust I would favor this action, but I would oppose discriminatory legislation, which would sweep away the monopoly power and the profits derived from this monopoly power. We are going to try experiments in attempting to get free trade, which would do away with much of this power. If the Government threw off tariff duties on trust articles, especially on articles made by trusts doing business all over the world, their monopoly power would be greatly limited. But we cannot accomplish this. We need laws that will enable these trusts to continue their immense producing power so that they may hold the large markets of the world and yet eliminate the power of monopoly." [Applause.]

Prof. Clark then declared that when this is recognized two choices will be left—"State socialism on the one hand and dependence upon competition on the other. Either give these enormous properties over to the control of whatever government we may have and take our chances on what will come, or depend upon laws to preserve an open field for competitors, so that trusts cannot raise prices or discharge employes or close any of their mills. The real test as to the good of the trusts is whether they keep wages on the rising grade.

"If the trusts cannot be sustained for what they do for working humanity, they cannot be sustained at all, and we must have a condition that is a guarantee that the trusts will not close their mills or turn off their hands or advance prices, because, if they do, competitors will be able to come in and sweep away their profits." [Applause.]

Prof. George Gunton, who was the next speaker, said that it is the fashion nowadays to ascribe all the evils of the day to trusts, when the fact is that there are no trusts, but just large corporations.

"For different reasons, principally legislation," he said, "the trusts have all dissolved, and in their place are large corporations. Nearly all of the laws of the last ten years have been against the trusts, because the politicians, or statesmen, if you prefer, feel the popular pulse, and they realize that it is votes that tell on election day. Ohio has legislated the Standard Oil Company out of the State. With all its interests in Ohio, that company has no political influence in that State.

"The whole political sentiment of the country is against the large corporations, but it is not fair, it is not decent to appoint a committee to investigate one company and to elect as Chairman of that committee the President of a competing company. The large corporations are not political institutions, but simply productive institutions, and are to be regarded simply as so much capital. The community has no use for capital or capitalists unless they serve the public. This can be done, in the first place, by lowering prices.

RICH MAN FORMERLY HONORED.

"The time was when the rich man in a town was followed, and if he wanted to be Mayor he was elected. But, as the capitalists advanced and became large employers, the laborers and other citizens became more suspicious that the interests of the capitalists were not theirs. The political influence of these large corporations to-day amounts to practically nothing."

This remark aroused some opposition in the audience, and some one called out, "How about our millionaire Senator?"

Prof. Gunton, after a moment's pause, said: "Oh, I suppose you mean Clark. Well, he is one of the disgraces coming from our mediocre politics, which are being exposed to-day, and he certainly could not get in if the people had to vote on him now.

"I don't believe John D. Rockefeller could be elected to be a janitor in City Hall, not because he is bad, but because he is a rich man and has been trained, so that he knows more about managing a large corporation than about running a Government.

"One of the complaints to-day is that to concentrate industry into a few large concerns will destroy individual liberty and make of the small independent producer a wage or salary earner.

"This, to my mind, is just the reverse. We make a mistake in thinking that our freedom depends upon whom we work for, instead of upon how much we get. Poverty is the only thing that gives slavery, and wealth alone brings freedom, and it is good to transfer a man from a contingent income to a stipulated and permanent income.

"The problem is to so change the workingman's condition that he will have to put less nervous energy, less time, and less labor into the work of getting his income, and devote more of that energy and time to his social expansion and individual elevation. The great force and progress of civilization should come in lessening the drudgery and responsibility involved in merely getting a living.

"The object of progress is to get business so organized that industrial depression and enforced idleness will not occur. If there is any class of people to be aided, it is that of the small business man, who cannot compete with the next step of progress. He is the man who walks the floor at night.

LARGE COMPANIES POWER FOR GOOD.

"The large corporations are the only real force that can correct the tendency to industrial depression. It is their interest to adjust their output to the scientifically predicted demand, and come so near as to keep men employed. They accomplish the permanence of employment as no small corporation ever can.

"When prices of corn are high, every farmer plants corn. Too much is grown and the prices then collapse. Then a populist party is organized to crush the trusts. Large corporations among our farmers must come, if panics among farmers are ever to disappear.

"Corporations should only be an economic power. Our duty is not to stop them, but to see that just as fast as capital increases through profits it should be distributed as higher wages, lower prices, and taxes for public improvements."

Prof. John R. Commons stated that whether the people shall own the trusts will be determined by what else can be done with them. The conference in Chicago, he said, did not vote to smash the trusts, but to stand by the principle of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

"The Standard Oil Company," he said, "having been built upon railroad business, has gone into the banking business, and by controlling Government deposits is organizing a bank monopoly. Having smashed the small shippers of oil, it would now absorb the other trusts through the banks.

"The remedy is to get the Government out of the hands of the bosses, who receive the contributions of the trusts, and the method is the initiative and referendum. If we cannot own the trusts, don't smash them, but take the props from under them in order to keep them from owning us."

Byron W. Holt, secretary of the Reform Club Committee, read a paper, in which he contended that it is the monopoly behind the trusts, at which the people should aim. He denounced the Ship Subsidy bill now pending in Congress.

"Our hothouse growth of trusts," he said, "was caused by high tariff duties and artificial restrictions of trade."

He said that the Tin Plate Trust would probably never have been organized if it had not been for the profits coming from the high tariff duties on tin. He also scored the tariff duties on paper and wood pulp, which have fostered the Paper Trust at the expense of American forests, while Canada could supply all the spruce the United States needs for the production of paper.

"There are no good trusts," he said, "except in the minds of those who talk theories, and shut their eyes to facts, and there will be none until we remove the legislative temptations from them."

The last speaker was A. Walker Otis, who gave a short sketch of the history of trusts.

"The two great evils of the trusts," he said, "are that they receive special favors and that they do not pay their fair share of the taxes. I don't believe that the large corporations to-day pay one-tenth of the taxes that they ought to.

"I would compel every corporation to file a sworn inventory of every article of value upon which its stock is issued, so that overcapitalization will be checked. If we rise in our might, no large corporation can crush out the liberty of any American citizen who is able to work."

TO SEND WARSHIPS TO CHINA?

Reported in Berlin that the United States Will Do So Shortly.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The United States Government purposes sending some warships into Chinese waters shortly, as the Tsung-li-Yamen does not heed the collective note sent by the United States Minister and the other powers' Ministers a fortnight ago, in which they demanded that measures be taken to insure the safety of missionaries. Germany designs sending ships for the same reason."

THE POPE AT ST. PETER'S.

Gives His Blessing to Fifteen Thousand Italian Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 22.—There was an impressive scene in St. Peter's Church to-day, when the Pope gave his blessing to 15,000 Italian pilgrims, who filled the vast Basilica.

The appearance of his Holiness, borne on the sedia gestatoria, evoked tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm, the air resounding with "Vivas." After praying at the high altar, the Pope, carried in St. Peter's chair, listened to the singing of anthems, in which the congregation joined. The Pontiff was then borne through the midst of the crowd and pronounced the benediction.

THE STRIKE IN SAXONY.

Stringent Measures Decided Upon by the Authorities.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Saxon local authorities in the district affected by the strike have issued an order directing that all drinking saloons shall be closed from 10:30 P. M. to 6 A. M. The order also prohibits the holding of public meetings and dances.

At Glauchau the authorities threaten to expel foreign strikers if they do not resume work within twenty-four hours. The Socialist papers comment sharply upon these measures.

As a matter of fact the Saxon strike seems to be dying out. The situation at Halle, however, is serious. The miners there will hold a meeting on Sunday next and decide as to their course.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Tariff War with United States Prophesied If It Be Passed.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German press today discusses the reconstructed Meat Inspection bill. The boldness of the Agrarian demands is regarded as tantamount to a high price for supporting the Naval Augmentation bill. The Freisinnige Zeitung calls the committee's decision "unheard of" and "one that challenges the United States to a tariff war." The Berliner Tageblatt remarks:

"This is the most monstrous exhibition of selfishness which the Agrarians have yet offered to the German people. They intend, through the exorbitant provisions of the bill, to involve Germany in a bitter tariff war with the United States, Austria, Denmark, and Holland."

The Government has done nothing as yet to indicate its position toward the amendments, and the Liberal press is calling for an early expression of its attitude. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung claims that the Government will reconsider its previous utterances and will accept the bill.

"Crimps" at British Consulate Here.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The question of preventing "crimps" from having access to the Shipping Department of the British Consulate at New York was again brought up in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. Ritchie, announced that he was endeavoring to arrange matters so that undesirable persons should be excluded from the Consulate.

Incendiarism in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 22.—Agitators, in bands of forty or fifty, are traveling about the island endeavoring to prevent the resumption of work. The night before last an incendiary fire was kindled in a canefield at François. Yesterday there was a fresh fire at La Trinité, where three lighters, each laden with thirty tons of cane, have been sunk

British Rout Chinese in Burmah.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 22.—Mr. Hertz, a British official attached to the Boundary Commission, while touring the Burmo-Chinese frontier with an escort, has engaged and routed two considerable forces of hostile Chinese, from Mien Kawug Pa, killing the leader of the Chinamen and seventy others.

New Austrian Ministers in Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The new Ministers made their first appearance in the Lower Reichsrath to-day. The Premier, Dr. Von Koerber, expressed the hope that the relations between the representatives and the Government would prove beneficial to the advancement of legislation. The Premier was cordially received.

Anti-British Riot in Syria.

BEYROOT, Syria, Feb. 22.—A mob of Mussulmans has wounded the son of the British Vice Consul at Sidon and has surrounded the Consulate. Troops have been dispatched, and the Consul General has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

No Rupture in South America Likely.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German Foreign Office has information that the situation between Chile and Peru and Bolivia and Argentina is less serious than has been represented by the cable accounts. It is not expected that there will be a rupture.

Eighth Regiment in Review.

The annual review and parade of the Eighth Regiment took place last night at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The review of the regiment has been held annually on Washington's Birthday for 114 years. The organization turned out 800 strong under command of Col. James M. Jarvis. The reviewing officers were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major Austin, and Capt. George L. Wentworth, who represented Gov. Roosevelt. After the review Gen. Sickles congratulated Col. Jarvis upon the appearance and efficiency of the regiment. A banquet to the officers, guests, and a few friends followed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Fourth Evening Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Die Walkuere" at the Metropolitan Opera House Without Cuts—A New Musical Farce.

The fourth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was precisely what one would have expected from the presence of Leonora Jackson as the solo performer. This young and immature violinist has such a strong social backing that a large and well-garbed audience was a foregone conclusion. It was also inevitable that she would be called out many times and that a determined effort would be made to secure an encore, in spite of Mr. Gericke's fron rule in regard to this matter. Cato, however, did not relax the least bit, and there was no encore number. If Miss Jackson's influential friends do not succeed in utterly destroying her, she may some day be a good violinist of the classic school. But the influences behind her are so unfailingly pernicious in all that pertains to musical art that grave fears for her future may be reasonably entertained.

She played last night the Mendelssohn concerto, which music-lovers would naturally expect to find far more nearly within her grasp than that of Brahms, essayed by her at her first appearance here. She certainly showed a clearer conception of the nature of the composition, and she played with the same assurance as before. But the performance was in most of its traits crude and amateurish. Rhythms were distorted and accentuation applied in the most injudicious manner. The young lady's tone was rough and without mellowness. The best that can be said of the performance is that the bowing was admirably free and the intonation generally correct. The most fortunate thing that could happen to Miss Jackson would be the receipt of an invitation to spend a few more years under a wise and sympathetic master. But unless there is latent somewhere in her composition a fire of temperament which has not yet blazed to the surface, greatness is far away from her.

The orchestral numbers last night were Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and Beethoven's eighth symphony. It is unnecessary to enter into detailed comment on Mr. Gericke's interpretation or on the orchestra's performance of the first and third of these works. Conductor and men were deserving of only warm praise. The Franck work was through some misinformation announced as for the first time, but it was played here two years ago by the Chicago Orchestra, under Theodore Thomas. It may be said at this time, however, that the work did not clamor for repetition. The thematic material is of the highest possible texture and the working out consists of some nicely devised harmonic changes and orchestral coloring. But the composition as a whole is weak and invertebrate. It has no especial reason for existence. It was played with charming clearness and balance of tone.

"Die Walkure" at the Opera.

The second of the "Ring des Nibelungen" performances took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. "Die Walküre" was given without cuts, beginning a few minutes after 7 o'clock, and ending shortly before midnight. It was a grand night for Wagner enthusiasts, but there were not enough of them to fill the house. The causes of the comparatively small attendance may be left for future consideration. It is sufficient now to say that "Die Walküre" had already been heard three times this season. Last night's performance was a superb one. A high level of enthusiasm was set in the first act, and this inspired all the singers so that the drama went forward to its conclusion with magnificent vigor.

The only new member of last night's cast was Mme. Ternina, who interpreted the rôle of Sieglinde, and her interpretation is the best sense of that carelessly used term it was. Mme. Ternina sang the music in a manner so beautiful that no praise can be too warm for it. Beyond that she filled every measure with dramatic significance and bodied forth the "Brautliche Schwester" as a lovely woman of brave yet tender nature. No other such complete and convincing impersonation of the Volsung's bride has been witnessed on the stage of the Metropolitan. Even that of Lilli Lehmann was less satisfactory because too heroic in its proportions. Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde eclipsed her previous performances in breadth of style, splendor of voice, and dramatic intensity. This is saying much, but not too much. The other principals were Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Van Dyck as Siegmund, Mr. Pringle as Hunding, and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka. All were in good form, and worked together to produce a fine and memorable performance.

A NEW MUSICAL FARCE.

"Aunt Hannah" Contains Some Excellent Divertissements.

It seemed the newest variety of darky song and dance had reached its fullest development some time ago, and that its hour was waning, but yesterday, at the Bijou Theatre, "She's My Tiger Lily," composed by A. B. Sloane to words by Clay Greene, saved from failure a new musical farce. This divertissement is a "coon" song and dance, in which the entire company took part. The solos were sung by Frederick Hallen, Molly Fuller, Robert Gaylor, and Caro Gorden Leigh, but only the latter has a singing voice and a knowledge of the vocal art. In the dance the calcium, shining through a painted medium, threw the shadow of a big tiger lily on the stage. The melody of this thing is commonplace, like most of Mr. Sloane's music, but it has the needful swing and spirit.

This divertissement finishes the second act of a three-act farce which is stale as to plot and quite lacking in freshness of either incident or talk. Before the "Tiger Lily" nothing had hit the mark excepting a song called "When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play," in which the soloist, a man unnamed on the house bill, had a vastly better voice than any other man in the troupe, and Miss Leigh's sentimental song, "The Old, Old Story." Miss Leigh is a graceful woman with a pleasing personality, and ought to make a place for herself in musical comedy.

In the last act the musical numbers were a topical song and "Little Bo-peep," sung by Belle Bucklin, who is also a pretty woman and a sprightly actress. In a minor rôle Louise Hilton was effective. Most of the others in the company were more or less out of the reckoning.

Aunt Hannah	Agnes Findlay
Jack Hammersley	Frederick Hallen
Mike McCarty	Bobby Gaylor
Grimes	Charles W. Butler
Jim Madden	Budd Ross
Martha	Belle Bucklin
Nora	Louise Lehman
Mary	Louise Hilton
Polly Madden	Molly Fuller
Grosvenor Montmorenci	John H. Bunny
Evelyn	Caro Gorden Leigh

LEO DITRICHSTEIN SUES.

Claims for Royalties on the Play "Mlle. Fifi," from Messrs. Brady and Ziegfeld.

Leo Ditrichstein, the actor-playwright, has resorted to legal measures to obtain from Brady & Ziegfeld royalties which he claims are due to him on productions of his play, "Mlle. Fifi." His attorney, M. M. Schlesinger, said yesterday that he had instituted two suits against Brady & Ziegfeld in the Supreme Court. One was to recover $600 under a contract by which a road company of the defendants was to pay a royalty of $50 a week for "three-night stands," and $100 a week for more important places. The other suit is on a contract for the local "Mlle. Fifi" company, by which the defendants agree to pay a royalty of 5 per cent. on the box office receipts, for an accounting since 1899. On this contract about $500 is due to Jan. 1 last. Mr. Schlesinger said that unless the defendants came to terms he would move for a receivership and bill of discovery. He added that he had been unable to get either money or a statement for his client, whose patience was entirely exhausted. Mr. Schlesinger, in criticising the tactics of the defendants, said that he was informed that they sublet the road contract at $100 for "three-night stands," and $200 for other places, and that William A. Brady should have settled the case, as his wife, Grace George, played the title rôle in "Mlle. Fifi."

Mr. Brady was found very busy superintending the production of "Aunt Hannah" at the Bijou Theatre. He found time to say: "I've been served with no papers in any such case. We are ready to pay Mr. Ditrichstein anything that we owe him. If my memory is correct, about $200 is in dispute."

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., at the Manhattan Theatre, said that no papers in any suit brought by Mr. Ditrichstein had been served on him. He added: "Mlle. Fifi" was not properly copyrighted. Mr. Brady attended to this. The printing of the play cost $120. This offsets what may be due on royalties. We have always been willing to pay if this was recognized, but Mr. Ditrichstein has always refused to make any concession."

"SAPHO" DRAWS CROWDS.

Miss Nethersole Warmly Greeted at Both Performances Yesterday—Hearing in the Case To-day.

Probably never in the history of Wallack's Theatre have there been such crowds seeking admission to the theatre as there were yesterday, when Miss Olga Nethersole repeated her impersonation of "Sapho." Manager Charles Burnham stated last evening that they were compelled to turn away enough people to have filled his theatre four times.

All the seats for yesterday's performances had been disposed of last Monday. When Treasurer John McKeever opened the box office window shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning there was a line of people extending around the lobby three times and out on to the sidewalk, almost to Thirtieth Street. The admission tickets for the matinée performance were disposed of in fifteen minutes' time, and the box office window was closed and a sign reading "No more money taken" was put up.

The crowd in front of the theatre blocked the sidewalk and even stopped the cable car line for fully ten minutes, until a detail of ten policemen cleared the street.

Miss Nethersole was cordially received at both performances. After every act there was a demonstration, and when the third act was ended at the evening performance the curtain had to be rung up ten times and there were cries for a speech.

Miss Nethersole, in response, asked: "Am I to understand that you are all with me?" to which voices from all parts of the house rang out, "We are!" The curtain was then lowered, and the applause continuing, it was raised again, and Miss Nethersole pleaded that she be permitted to continue with the play, and ended by saying: "With you at my back I feel that my fight is won."

This morning Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss, against whom District Attorney Gardiner obtained warrants from Magistrate Mott, will appear in the Centre Street Police Court. It was intimated yesterday that Mr. Hummel, who will represent the defendants, will probably waive examination and allow the case to go to the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly was busy during the entire day preparing subpoenas for witnesses, and these will include the dramatic critics of the New York City newspapers and other persons who have witnessed the performance.

LONDON COMEDIANS ARRIVE.

Charles Frohman's Company Comes to Play at the Lyceum.

The members of Charles Frohman's London Comedians company were passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. They include Miss Ellaline Terriss, Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Miss Fanny Brough, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, and Joseph Maylon. The company closed its engagement suddenly at the Criterion Theatre in London, owing to the unsettled condition of theatrical affairs in the English metropolis, and comes to this city to appear at the Lyceum Theatre in "My Daughter-in-Law" for a limited engagement, after which it will return to London. They were met at the pier by Charles Frohman's representative, Charles Dillingham, who escorted the entire party to their hotel. They will make their first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night.

Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A concert, under the auspices of the Woman's Aid to the George Junior Republic, will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, and the proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a New York cottage on the Republic grounds at Freeville, N. Y. The Republic is in urgent need of increased lodging room. Tickets, which are $2 each, may be had at the Waldorf-Astoria of the Treasurer, Miss Edith H. White, 210 West Fifty-ninth Street, and of the patronesses, among whom are Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Mrs. Eugene T. Bogert, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Edward Oothout, Mrs. Jules F. Reynal, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and Miss A. T. Van Santvoord.

RECEPTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Daughters of the American Revolution Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Depew entertained the delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress from the State of New York at an afternoon reception at Corcoran House to-day. Miss Paulding, with the Senator, received the guests. The entire first floor of the spacious mansion was open to the visitors, and a collation was served in the dining room, where Mrs. O'Donnell and Miss Mabel Merriam did the honors of a beautifully appointed table.

Mrs. A. L. Barber of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, who is occupying her Washington home for the Winter, gave a large reception this afternoon in honor of the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition to the National officers, who received with her, Mrs. Barber was assisted by Mrs. David J. Hill and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler.

PRINCESS CANTACUZENE BETTER.

Encouraging Report from St. Petersburg—Mrs. Grant's Departure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The condition of Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant of the United States Army, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is improved to-day.

The reason for the sudden departure of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, whose sailing on the St. Louis on Wednesday was announced yesterday, was the receipt of a cablegram from Prince Cantacuzene, from St. Petersburg, announcing the serious illness there of the Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant. Mrs. Grant was in Washington when she received this cablegram. She came immediately to this city, consulted Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who has been her family physician for some years, secured a trained nurse, a Miss Schafer, and departed with her for St. Petersburg. She should reach that city in about ten days. Miss Grant was married to Prince Cantacuzene at Beaulieu, the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Newport, last September. She was born in the White House in 1876, and has been called the "granddaughter of the Republic." Miss Grant met the Prince, who was Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy at Rome, while traveling with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in Italy last Winter. He at once became a devoted suitor, and their engagement quickly followed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jones—Husted.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 22.—Robert Gordon Jones and Miss Pauline Langley Husted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Husted, were married at the bride's home, at Round Hill, this afternoon by the Rev. W. I. Magill.

Alden—Murray.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Ada F. Murray, widow of the editor of The Norfolk Landmark, and Henry M. Alden, editor in chief of Harper's Monthly, were married in this city to-day. The bride arrived this morning from Norfolk, accompanied by her son, Foster Murray, and his wife, and was met by Mr. Alden, who will take his wife to his home at Metuchen, N. J. Mr. Alden has been a widower for the last five years. He has three daughters, one being a teacher in the New York Woman's University. Mrs. Alden, who is twenty years the junior of her husband, has five children, the youngest being about five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was one of those late Winter days which brought with it a suggestion of the coming Spring. Balmy airs and golden sunlight made it almost impossible to realize, with the main streets and avenues now cleared of snow, that the country still lies under a white blanket, and this made the day peculiarly exasperating to the lovers of outdoor sports, and especially to the golfers, who, perforce, were at most of the suburban links obliged to give up all thought of their favorite pastime. In town the Avenue was thronged as if it were a Springtide Sunday, and a walk in the late morning and afternoon hours from Washington Square to Central Park showed New York's Vanity Fair at its best. Many women anticipated Easter in the adornments, if not in the color of their gowns, and some handsome costumes were seen.

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The fashionable restaurants were crowded at the luncheon and dinner hour, for as the holiday has no distinctive character, many people having abundance of leisure, were glad of the opportunity to lunch and dine out. From luncheon and dinner the majority of the fashionables went to the Garden to the annual Dog Show. A list of the well-known men and women who inspected their own or friends' pets at the show, the story of which will be found in another column, would be a condensation of the social register. The day also brought a meeting of that small and exclusive organization, the Society of the War of 1812, with a following enjoyable and informal luncheon at Delmonico's, a dinner of 250 covers of the Sons of the Revolution in the evening, also at Delmonico's, and meetings of other patriotic and historical societies.

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Several parties took advantage of the bright weather that succeeded the gloomy morning yesterday to go out to Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, Baltusrol, Cedarhurst, and Dongan Hills, S. I., to lunch at the country clubs there, and as foretold in this column yesterday, many young couples visiting the suburbs selected houses for next Summer. The morning trains were consequently well filled, and although, as said above, the melting snow made outdoor sports impossible, the outing was greatly enjoyed.

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Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave a dinner of sixteen covers last evening at her residence, 511 Fifth Avenue. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. G. W. Smalley, and Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr. The table decorations were violets and pink roses.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, (Miss Floyd-Jones,) Miss Margaret Robison, Miss Carrie D. Leverich, and Miss Lena Fanshawe will leave for Palm Beach to-morrow for a stay of some weeks.

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Mrs. S. R. Honey of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a musicale yesterday afternoon, at which Mrs. Grenville Snelling sang, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, (violin,) Mr. Leo Taussig, ('cello,) and Miss Honey, (piano,) played. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., Miss Pierson, Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, and Messrs. Harper Pennington and Cope Whitehouse were among the guests.

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The second and last Assembly Ball will take place to-night in Philadelphia. It will be held as usual in the foyer of the old Academy of Music, and will be attended by a large number of out-of-town guests. The Philadelphia Times waxes sarcastic over the rumor that there is to be a change in the time-honored decorations at to-night's event. "It is said," remarks The Times, "that the mirrors that have so long graced the windows of the east wall will be dispensed with, and that the hanging baskets usually dangling at the chandeliers will likewise be laid on the shelf. These are movements sufficiently radical to cause some disquiet, but add the rumor that cheesecloth and Christmas trees are also to be eschewed, and one is forced to believe that Philadelphia society has lost her love for institutions, and has entered upon a new and most flippant era."

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The committee on the model battleship for the Easter festivities in aid of the Cuban orphans will meet at the residence of the President, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, 616 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Willard will speak, and will give an account of her recent visit to Washington and her interviews with the Secretary of War regarding the coming festival. This festival will last two weeks, and will be one of the largest and most important of its kind since the civil war. The sum of $500 has already been collected for the battleship.

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Mr. Philip Livingston while playing Badminton at the last meeting of the Saturday Badminton Club was hit in the eye by a ball. The eye was seriously injured, and for a time it was thought it could not be saved. Mr. Livingston is now improving, and danger of loss of the eye is past. Mr. Livingston was to have given a theatre party and a following supper for Miss Ella de Peyster on Wednesday night, but owing to this accident the supper was abandoned, and the party attended the play only.

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To-day will bring little of incident and few events. The last meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class for the present season will take place at Sherry's, and Mrs. O'Conor's class will have its fourth meeting at Delmonico's. There will be a supplementary meeting of this class on April 20 at Delmonico's. Another subscription concert of the Adamowski Quartet will be given at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, and Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Jr., of 2,104 Broadway will give a reception for Mrs. W. G. Park of Pittsburg, who was formerly a resident of New York.

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The Teutonic brought, among others, from Liverpool yesterday A. V. and T. A. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Baker, J. E. Brooks, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., Miss Helen S. Lawrence, Seymour Hicks, Miss Mabel Hicks, and Wyman Worthington.

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A musicale in aid of the Boys' Club of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was given last evening at the home of Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk. The entertainment was arranged by Mr. Thomas Ambrose, who was assisted by a floor committee, whose members were Mr. Harold White, Mr. James Burnside, Mr. John Harper, Mr. Andrew Stout, Dr. Byard, Mr. Frederick Longacre, Mr. Samuel Gillespie, Mr. Frederick Cone, Mr. James Merriman, and Dr. A. E. Davis. The musical programme was rendered by Miss Maud Brevoort Fowler, violinist; Miss Emma Mueller, contralto; Mr. Harry Arnold, pianist; Mr. William C. Weeden, tenor; Mr. Robert Hosea, basso; Miss Mary Ambrose, soprano, and Mr. Walter John Hall, accompanist. The following women were patronesses: Mesdames Edward G. Andrews, John D. Archbold, L. Bolton Bangs, D. Homer Bates, Walter Benner, Robert W. Carter, John C. Clark, Charles Cohn, Bowles Colgate, Frederick Dietz, Thomas K. Egbert, Anderson Fowler, Edwin Gould, Henry Griffen, George F. Hodgman, Richard B. Kelly, Joseph F. Knapp, Thomas Lowerre, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George B. Hodgman, Andrew Longacre, George N. McKibbin, Norman L. Munro, F. W. Otheman, Edgar Park, E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Madeline S. Rogers, George F. Shrady, A. F. Southerland, Joseph S. Stout, Robert W. Todd, D. B. Van Emburgh, James Nelson Walker, Lewis Wallace, Cyrille Carreau, and James White, and Miss Snyder, Miss McLean, Miss Roach, and Miss Ross.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Greta Pomeroy, left last night on their private car for Palm Beach, Fla. After a short stay at Palm Beach, and possibly a trip to Nassau by steamer, they will visit other points in Florida, and return home via New Orleans and the Western cities. They may go to California from New Orleans, but this is not as yet decided upon.

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Among recent arrivals at Palm Beach from New York are D. W. Wynkoop, Miss Julia Edey, Mr. William L. Edey, Mrs. F. B. Hurd, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby, and Mr. M. Shoemaker.

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The annual Washington's Birthday dinner took place at the Metropolitan Club last night, and the restaurant was crowded with members and guests, every table being taken. An orchestra furnished music during the evening, and the scene was a beautiful and attractive one. The members were limited to six guests each. Among those who gave dinners were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling. Mr. and Mrs. Conkling's guests were Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. Morris, (Miss Bedloe,) Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, and Messrs. Amos Eno and Norman Johnson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. James L. Watson.

Dr. James L. Watson of 257 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died in the Homeopathic Hospital in that borough yesterday of heart disease, following an attack of grip. He had been ill nine weeks. He was seventy years old.

Dr. Watson was the last surviving member of the old City Guard of Brooklyn which was merged into the Twenty-third Regiment. He was born in this city, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He served as surgeon in the civil war, and was for some time Surgeon General of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was interested in the erection of the martyr's monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn. He served as Vice President, and later as President, of the Society of Old Brooklynites, in which society he held the position of Corresponding Secretary at the time of his death. He was secretary of the Automatic Electric Car Lighting Company of New York. He is survived by two children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Sunday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANDREW DAVIDSON, wife of Col. Andrew Davidson, Deputy State Treasurer, died yesterday at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Dr. JAMES H. SMART, President of Perdue University, died Wednesday night at his home in Lafayette, Ind. He had been in ill-health for several years as a result of overwork.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. MOTT of Centreport, L. I., died at that place Wednesday of paralysis. For nearly fifty-eight years he had been pastor of the Union Methodist Protestant Church of that village. He retired twice, and others assumed the pastorate, but they left, and he again occupied the pulpit. Ten years ago he retired permanently. Mr. Mott leaves a wife and seven children.

MARGARET RUTHERFORD THORNTON, wife of Amasa Thornton, died at her home, 76 Madison Avenue, yesterday after a brief illness. Last Thursday Mrs. Thornton was attacked with bronchitis, and two days later it developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Thornton was forty-six years old and a daughter of Robert L. Bevin of St. Lawrence County, where the body will be taken after funeral services at the house at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT, son of the late William P. Wainwright, died yesterday at Colorado Springs, after an illness of nearly a year. Mr. Wainwright was thirty-five years old. He was well known in club circles, being a member of the Union, Calumet, American Yacht, and Military Clubs and of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution. He married Miss Anna Peabody, by whom he is survived. Mr. Wainwright had been in business as a broker at 52 Broadway. His residence was at Rye, N. Y.

LEWIS C. KING, aged fifty years, died at his residence, 253 West Eighty-eighth Street, Wednesday night of pneumonia. Mr. King was well known as an importer, doing business at 171 Front Street. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, but

DOG SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

Awards Made by the Judges in Thirty-four Classes.

The Madison Square Garden Crowded at the Exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club.

The crowd that the management of the Westminster Kennel Club has been waiting for since the opening of the Dog Show put in its appearance at the Madison Square Garden yesterday. There was a crowd in the morning, a pack in the afternoon, and a crush in the evening. There was also less noise than on the first two days of the show, for the barking animals were pretty well tired out, and last evening most of them slept the sleep of sheer exhaustion.

Judging was completed in the morning, so there was no chance for late comers to see the contestants for prizes lined up in the rings. The only attraction there was a brief exhibition by a troupe of Great Danes, who did high jumping, walked a tight-rope, turned somersaults, and went through military evolutions very cleverly.

Among the early visitors were William C. Whitney, who had a fondness for the Irish terriers. Others were J. Pierpont Morgan, J. L. Kernochan, G. M. Carnochan, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jasper Lynch, Singleton Van Schaick, W. C. Rodman, H. K. Bloodgood, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank H. Croker, Howard Gould, Frank Jay Gould, E. Robinson Beard, W. W. Watrous, Walker Breese Smith, C. Albert Stevens, C. W. Keyes and J. Tyler Moss of Boston, Samuel Willetts, G. H. Goodaham of Montreal, H. G. Trevor, J. Lee Tailer, G. Muss-Arnolt, A. Clinton Wilmerding, and a party from the Carteret Gun Club grounds, who had spent the day watching the shooting there. Well-groomed women fought their way through the crush and apparently enjoyed so much of a sight as they could get of the dogs as well as did their escorts.

Champion classes being a thing of the past, the highest honors awarded at the show are what are known as "winners' prizes." These are awarded to the best male and female in all the principal breeds and to the best animal in the minor classes irrespective of sex. A reserve prize is given to the second best in each class, in case the winner should for any reason be disqualified. The following is a complete list of these championship awards:

ST. BERNARDS, Rough-coated, Male—T. J. Sherbrook's Sir Waldorf, 3 years, winner; Thomas M. Burke's Remnant, Jr., reserve. Female—T. J. Sherbrook's Lady Bryn Mawr, winner; Frank J. Gould's Marvelcroft, (champion,) reserve. Smooth-coated, Male—T. J. Sherbrook's Prince Napoleon, winner; F. H. Bushnell's Le Prince, Jr., (champion,) reserve. Female—T. J. Sherbrook's Princess Alice, winner; John Keevan's Miss Barry, reserve.

MASTIFFS—Dr. C. A. Lougest's dog Black Peter, winner; same owner's Prince of Wales, reserve.

GREAT DANES, Males—T. D. M. Cardeza's Sandor Vom Inn, (champion,) winner; Hudson Kennels' Lochinvar, reserve. Females—T. D. M. Cardeza's Montebello Perle, winner; Mrs. Howard Saller's Thora of Millbourne, reserve.

BLOODHOUNDS—J. J. Holgate's dog Ripple Blucher, winner; R. D. Winthrop's bitch Chantress, reserve.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS, (BORZOIS,) Males—Turner & Purdy's Marksman, (champion,) winner; E. L. Kraus's Ardagan II., reserve. Females—Terra Cotta Kennels' Kyula, winner; Holroyd Kennels' Alma II., reserve.

DEERHOUNDS—Katherine Delano Collier's Barcaldine, winner; John E. Thayer's Hillside Tempest, reserve.

GREYHOUNDS, Males—San Gabriel Kennels' Royal Fabric, winner; Robert Scoville's Ticonderoga, reserve. Females—Pembrooke Kennels' Gem's Beauty, winner; I. F. Denton's Betsy, reserve.

POINTERS, Males—George Jarvis's Lad of Kent, (champion,) winner; Walter Ferguson, Jr.'s, King William, reserve. Females—Frederick J. Lenoir's Urada, (champion,) winner; Westlake Pointer Kennels' Belle Westlake, reserve.

ENGLISH SETTERS, Miles—Edward A. Burdette's Cincinnatus Pride, (champion,) winner; Francis G. Taylor's Knight Errant, reserve. Female—W. B. Wells's Selkirk Freda, winner; William S. Knott's Rosalind, reserve.

IRISH SETTERS, Males—J. S. Wall's Lord Linsmore, (champion,) winner; Dr. Charles A. Gale's Ben Law, reserve. Females—Charles H. Snodgrass's Red Bess II., winner; Joe Lewis's Red Rose III., reserve.

GORDON SETTERS, Males—James B. Blossom's Dcc, winner; W. L. Booth's Lady Gordon's Sport, reserve. Females—Charles R. Taylor's Bell Noble, winner; John W. Graham's Lady Gordon's Rose, reserve.

FIELD SPANIELS, Males—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Endcliffe Bishop, (champion,) winner; Rowland P. Keasby's Saybrook Popcorn, reserve. Females—C. T. Mead's Woolton Dagmar, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Endcliffe Myrtle, (champion,) reserve.

COCKER SPANIELS, Black, Males—Howard D. Gordon's Nigger Trump, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Ono, (champion,) reserve. Females—George Douglas's Topsy Fink, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Sally M., reserve. Any other color, males—William T. Payne's Romany Rye, winner; same owner's Bell Boy, reserve. Females—Same owner's Blue Bells II., (champion,) winner; same owner's Braeside Betty, reserve.

COLLIES, Rough-coated, Males—J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament, (champion,) winner; Verona Kennels' Old Hall Admiral, reserve. Female—Geraghty & Carver's Dorothy C., winner; Henry Jarrett's Ravenstone Beauty, (champion,) reserve.

POODLES, Males—Mrs. J. Tinali's Carlo T. Mo, winner; S. C. Hodges's Black Prince, reserve. Curly—Miss Lucilie Alger's bitch Negresse, (champion,) winner; Mrs. H. G. Trevor's dog Milo-fils, reserve.

BULLDOGS, Males—Lexington Kennels' Katerfelto, winner; George Roper's Ivel Rustic, (champion,) reserve. Females—Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Petramoose, winner; Lexington Kennels' Housewife, reserve.

BULL TERRIERS, Males—Frank T. Dole's Woodcote Wonder, (champion,) winner; W. S. and L. W. Gartner's Princeton Monarch, (champion,) reserve. Females—James Conway's Modesty, winner; John I. Arden's Silvie L., reserve.

AIREDALE TERRIERS, Males—John L. Arden's Clonmel Marvel, winner; Hastings Kennels' Hastings Clipper, reserve. Females—Hastings Kennels' Barkerend Lillian, winner; J. J. Holgate's Llyn Betty, reserve.

BOSTON TERRIERS, Males—Sunflower Kennels' Monte, (champion,) winner; Grove Hill Kennels' Rogue, reserve. Female—Bayside Kennels' Dolly, winner; Henry De Ford's Nancy, reserve.

FRENCH BULLDOGS, Males—Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Dimboola, winner; George N. Phelps's Rico, (champion,) reserve. Females—Same owner's La Goulue, winner; Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Antoinette, reserve.

BEAGLES, Males—Hempstead Beagles' Primate, winner; Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Robino II., reserve. Females—Rock Ridge Kennels' Lucy L., winner; Hempstead Beagles' Tragedy, reserve.

DACHSHUNDS, Red, Males—Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Red Spark, winner; same owner's Hansel, reserve. Females—Same owner's Irle, winner; Miss F. Eisenbiegler's Dora, reserve. Any Other Color, Males—Dr. Motschenbacher's Rodison, winner; Venlo Farm Kennels' Venlo Forever, reserve. Females—Same owner's Venlivetta, winner; same owner's Venlona, reserve.

FOX TERRIERS, Smooth, Male—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity, (champion,) winner; E. H. Ingwerson's Vibo, reserve. Females—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Handicraft, (champion,) winner; Henry F. Lackman's Blue Belle II., reserve. Wire-haired, Males—R. F. Mayhew's Hands Up, winner; G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout, (champion,) reserve. Females—J. J. Holgate's Richmond Quantum, winner; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Royston Mag, reserve.

IRISH TERRIERS, Males—J. J. Holgate's Ardle Topper, winner; George Roper's Inverness Shamrock, reserve. Females—Meadows Kennels' Red Gem, winner; J. J. Holgate's Lady Hermit, reserve.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS—Newcastle Kennels' dog Newcastle Model, winner; Mrs. C. W. Sherman's dog Roxburgh, reserve.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS—Frank H. Croker's dog Razzle, (champion,) winner; Charles Coster's bitch Fidget.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS—J. J. Holgate's Persimmon, winner; Ashton Kennels' Merry Module, reserve.

PUGS—T. A. Howard's dog Wallace, (champion,) winner; same owner's bitch Bessie Penrice, reserve.

POMERANIANS—Swiss Mountain Kennels' dog Nubian Rebel, winner; same owner's bitch Haughty Brunette, reserve.

TOY SPANIELS—Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance, winner; Yetsam Kennels' Yetsam Duke, reserve.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS—Marlborough Kennels' dog Duke of Marlborough, winner; Mrs. T. Hellyer's dog Steve, reserve.

RUBY SPANIELS—Miss C. L. Darling's dog Duke, winner; same owner's bitch Lilly Langtry, reserve.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS—M. Johnson's bitch Nellie, winner; Miss C. C. Whitney's bitch Queen of Spades reserve.

JAPANESE SPANIELS—Mrs. F. Senn's Hasu, winner; same owner's Ono, reserve.

This will be the last day of the show, and a feature of the afternoon will be the judging of hunting packs of foxhounds for a cup of the value of $150. Five couples each will be shown by the Genesee Valley, Monmouth County, and possibly the Westchester County hunts. The dogs will be shown in leash accompanied by the masters of the hunt, the huntsmen, and whippers-in, all in their club uniform. It will be a decided novelty to people not familiar with the hunting field.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Morning Newspaper League—THE TIMES vs. The Journal; The Herald vs. The Bulletin.

Columbia League—Standard, Gramercy, Colonial.

North Side National League—Rosedale, Bronxdale, Morris Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Witt Clinton, Gilbert, Iolanthe.

Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament—Pin Knight, Bushwick, Pontiac B. C.

CUBAN-AMERICANS TO VOTE.

Those Who Became United States Citizens During Spanish Regime Can Resume Cuban Nationality.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Governor General Wood has decided to issue an order that persons, Cubans by birth, who renounced their nationality during the Spanish régime in order to become American citizens, but who are now ready to fulfill the required conditions, may vote at the coming elections. He points out that it is generally recognized that these men only became Americans for the purposes of self-protection, and that they now desire to resume their Cuban nationality as soon as they can legally do so.

This order will affect more than 30,000 persons, and it may result in a complete change in the constitution of political parties, although it is believed that the Cuban-Americans will be fairly scattered among the existing factions.

There has been some talk of forming a party exclusively composed of Cuban-Americans. Those who advocate this believe that such an organization could control the politics of the island, because it would hold the balance of power and would wield a powerful lever in the future. The Cuban-Americans are, for the most part, well educated, and, should such an organization be formed, it would unquestionably be exceedingly influential.

SECOND ANTI-SBARRETTI MEETING.

New Bishop of Havana May Be Isolated If Not Recalled.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The second meeting convened to organize public opposition to the assumption by Mgr. Sbarretti of the functions of Bishop of Havana, on the ground that he is a foreigner, was held last evening. It was then stated that, in consequence of the "machinations of the Jesuits," women had been induced to send Mgr. Sbarretti telegrams congratulating him upon his appointment and his forthcoming appearance here.

In view of the impossibility of preventing the arrival of Mgr. Sbarretti, it was decided to call a mass meeting, to be held in the square in front of the cathedral a week after his coming, to protest against his entrance upon his ecclesiastical duties. It was also decided that committees should be organized throughout the island to work for the "isolation" of Mgr. Sbarretti in case it should be impossible to secure his recall.

No Failures in Havana Last Year.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Señor Barona, Secretary of Finance, has issued a tabulated report of the business done in Cuban financial circles. According to this, the total operations last year amounted to $16,000,000, and there was not a single business failure registered in Havana.

CAPT. S. R. LANGWORTHY DEAD.

Californian Volunteer Succumbs to Malarial Fever at Balinag.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day saying that Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, died at Balinag, Balucan, from pernicious remittent malarial fever, yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Langworthy was one of the oldest volunteers in point of service in the Philippines. He was a resident of California, and was appointed Captain of the Seventh California Infantry in May, 1898. He served creditably in the Philippines with that regiment until the following December, when he was honorably mustered out. Last July he was appointed a Captain in the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines.

To be Shot for Sleeping at Post.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A dispatch has been received to the effect that Ernest Kingdon of Stafford, who enlisted in the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, has been found sleeping at his post, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. It is said that a number of Filipinos entered the camp while Kingdon was asleep and killed two or three American soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-night that he had heard nothing of the case of Kingdon, said to have been sentenced to death in the Philippines for sleeping at his post.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PRISON.

John W. Flynn Loses His Place at Sing Sing—Lived in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Under a ruling made by the New York State Civil Service Commission at Albany on Monday, John W. Flynn, who was appointed two weeks ago by Warden Addison Johnson of Sing Sing Prison to the position of Superintendent of the printing industry in that institution, has been obliged to step down and out.

Mr. Flynn's residence at the time of accepting the position was located across the State line in Connecticut, and the civil service rules require that one holding a position in the classified service of the State must be a resident of the State.

For some time past the printing department at the prison had been in charge of a convict printer, and there was much discontent and grumbling among the others over being bossed by one of their own class. The retirement of Mr. Flynn leaves matters as they were before. The former superintendent has reconciled the men, however, and there will be no other citizen superintendent appointed.

A.T.DENNETT IN INSANE ASYLUM

Dr. Parkhurst's Former Associate Suffers a Return of Mental Malady.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 22.—A. T. Dennett, the New York reformer and associate of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who for some time has been living in retirement at Concord, N. H., owing to mental trouble, but who came here on business several days ago, was taken away at 2 o'clock this morning by an attendant from the insane asylum at Concord, who had been summoned on account of a return of the mania from which Mr. Dennett previously had suffered.

Mr. Dennett came here from Concord about ten days ago to sell fire extinguishers, and his trouble developed last Saturday night at a revival meeting. He grew worse until yesterday, when it became necessary to place him under restraint, and word was sent to his friends at Concord. His sister and the attendant came in response to the message.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The National championship indoor lawn tennis tournament was continued yesterday, both morning and afternoon, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. In the championship singles there was an exciting match between Beals C. Wright of Harvard and J. Parmly Paret of New York, who won the all-comers' tournament at Newport last August. The New Yorker was several times within a single stroke of the first set, but finally lost it by 8—6. A love set followed for Paret, and then another close one was won by the Harvard man. Wright had to return to Boston and defaulted to Cragin.

Yesterday's matches resulted as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—Beals C. Wright beat Louis J. Grant, 7—5, 6—4; S. T. Skidmore beat W. A. O'Connor by default.

First round—J. C. Davidson beat H. Canfield, 6—4, 6—0; Beals C. Wright beat J. P. Paret, 8—6, 0—6, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat C. E. Fennessy, 6—1, 6—2: O. M. Bostwick beat S. T. Skidmore, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; J. A. Allen beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., 8—6, 6—4; A. S. Cragin beat H. E. Avery by default.

Second round—J. C. Davidson beat W. C. Grant, 6—4, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat B. C. Wright by default; H. A. Tallant beat A. S. Cragin by default.

Championship Doubles.—First round—Hackett and Allen beat Wright and W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—4, 6—4; Bostwick and Tallant beat W. Grant and Taller, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Fennessy and Gillespie beat L. J. Grant and Canfield, 6—3, 6—4; Paret and C. Cragin beat Davidson and Williston, 7—5, 6—3.

Semi-final round—Paret and Davidson beat Fennessy and Gillespie, 7—5, defaulted.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary round—S. T. Skidmore beat H. Canfield, 6—3, 6—2.

First round—H. H. Hackett beat H. Follett by default.

Funeral of C. E. Simms.

Funeral services over the body of Charles Edward Simms of 167 Alexander Avenue were held yesterday at the residence. The Rev. Victor Smith, pastor of the Church of the Holy Faith, officiated. Mr. Simms was seventy years old. He died Tuesday. His son is ex-Police Justice Charles E. Simms, Jr. Mr. Simms was born in Brooklyn. He was for a number of years in the wholesale provision business in Manhattan. He retired fourteen years ago. He was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. His widow, son, and four daughters survive him.

CUP WON AT THE TRAPS

Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg the Amateur Champion.

Bradley and Welch Tied for Second Place in the Shoot at the Carteret Gun Club.

For the first time in the history of the pigeon shooting tourney for the amateur championship of America, the title and the handsome trophy goes outside of New York and its vicinity. Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg won the title yesterday at the Carteret Gun Club's traps, on Hempstead Plains, near Garden City, with a score of 94 kills. Dan Bradley and Robert A. Welch were tied for second place, with 91 kills each. Harry Kirkover, the Buffalo expert, finished fourth, with 89, and Louis T. Duryea, who grassed 95 last year and was second to George McAlpin, retired with 87 kills. The winner, in addition to the Clarence Mackay Cup, representing the championship, captured $440 of the $1,100 sweepstakes. Bradley and Welch divided second and third moneys, $220 each; Kirkover won $110, and a like amount was kept by the Carteret Club for expense.

It was a day of surprises, and Dan Bradley, who retired Wednesday night with a clean score, and was looked upon as a sure winner, fell by the wayside in the last string of twenty-five. When Referee Walker Breese Smith called the shooters to the score yesterday, there was a cold, drizzling rain, and a brisk easterly wind blowing across the plateau, making the weather conditions particularly disagreeable, and the majority of birds right quarterers.

All the shooters killed their bye birds, with the single exception of Charlie Painter, who finally won. Bradley was again the first man to the score, and he stopped a blue-bird with the speed of a locomotive, making his score fifty-one straight. G. E. Painter followed Bradley, who failed to stop a screamer that came out of No. 3 trap, and started as though he had important business in the adjoining county. The other nine contestants killed their birds. Bradley missed on the next round. His bird was a sitter that finally rose and twisted completely out of the first barrel. The second centred him fairly, but the feathered beauty was game enough to top the boundary, and was returned a lost bird, dead out of bounds. Five other experts failed in this round, the unsuccessful ones being Louis T. Duryea, R. A. Welch, Dallas Elliott, C. H. Stanley, and G. S. Roberts.

This left C. A. Painter, Kirkover, Duryea, and Welch tied for second place, each with four misses recorded against him. Painter was the first of the quartet to miss, and he joined the third division on the fifty-fifth round. At the end of the sixty-second round Bradley led Painter and Welch by two birds, with a score of sixty-two kills, and at the end of the seventy-fifth round was still in the lead by one bird.

From this point Bradley went to pieces and missed five out of the last twenty-five. Painter, who was shooting in great form, caught Bradley in the seventy-sixth round, and forged into the premier position in the eightieth, the New York man missing a fast right quartering driver that left a few tail feathers behind, but soared away with the speed of a gull.

As the tourney drew toward the close and Painter continued to grass his birds with consummate ease, the clubmen began to wager from $5 to $100 on each of his birds, the prevailing odds being six to one on the gun. He shot straight up to the ninety-eighth round, when he cleanly missed a towerer. From that point he again centred his birds beautifully, and killed the last two before they had soared more than ten feet from the traps. Throughout the match he killed his pigeons with the first barrel, and used his second for safety only. He filled the cup with champagne after the last round, and the club members and their guests drank to the health of the winner.

The score does not equal the record for the cup, which is held by George S. McAlpin, ninety-six kills, which won last year's championship. The winner's best straight run was forty-one. The scores:

	K.	M.
C. A. Painter, Pittsburg—		
22220 22222 22222 22220 22222	24	1
22222 22222 22222 22222 22022	24	1
Total	48	2
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	94	6
Daniel I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—		
20222 22222 02220 22222 20222	21	4
02222 02202 22022 02222 22222	20	5
Total	41	9
Plus Wednesday's score	50	0
Grand total	91	9
Robert A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—		
20222 21222 20222 22220 22222	22	3
22222 02222 10222 21221 22022	22	3
Total	44	6
Plus Wednesday's score	47	3
Grand total	91	9
Harry Kirkover, Buffalo—		
22222 22002 20222 22222 22012	21	4
22202 02222 22222 22220 22222	22	3
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	89	11
L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—		
20222 22002 22222 22222 20202	20	5
21222 02022 12200 22011 21212	20	5
Total	40	10
Plus Wednesday's score	47	3
Grand total	87	13
C. H. Stanley, Cleveland—		
22022 22222 20222 22222 22022	22	3
22122 00222 02222 21222 20222	21	4
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	44	6
Grand total	87	13
G. S. Roberts, Carteret Gun Club—		
22002 02222 22222 02222 02222	20	5
22222 22022 22212 22220 22222	23	2
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	86	14
G. E. Painter, Pittsburg—		
02202 22222 22222 22022 02222	21	4
22202 00222 22222 02222 22222	21	4
Total	42	8
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	85	15
Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club—		
10221 01202 00222 01222 22222	19	6
22220 22122 02221 22222 00222	21	4
Total	40	10
Plus Wednesday's score	42	8
Grand total	82	18
Dallas Elliott, Cleveland—		
20110 02222 22222 22022 22022	20	5
02200 20002 10202 01012 01112	14	11
Total	34	16
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	80	20
G. S. Scott, Carteret Gun Club—		
22022 20220 22222 22020 20200	18	7
21222 22030 22222 00022 00222	17	8
Total	35	15
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	78	22

SNOWBALLS ANNOY POLICEMEN.

Weiner Captures One Man and His Comrades Several Others.

Since the late snowstorm Policeman Julius Weiner of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, whose post is in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Boulevard, has experienced considerable trouble in dodging snowballs thrown at him. Although very active, Weiner had been unable to catch any of his assailants until last night, when he arrested Kiron Conbron, eighteen years old, of 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue. Conbron was intoxicated and was walking along the Boulevard when he met the policeman. He told Weiner about the snowballs that had been thrown at him, and the policeman placed Conbron under arrest, satisfied that he was one of his assailants.

On the way to the station house the policeman and his prisoner were frequently bombarded by snow balls. Weiner left his prisoner on two or three occasions, running back and striking his assailants on the legs with his stick. When the pair reached the station house Weiner was covered with snow. He asked Sergt. Norton to send policemen back to arrest any person they found limping. Detective Parker and three policemen were dispatched to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. They found three men, Timothy Noonan, thirty-two years old, of 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue; Charles Rouss, seventeen years old, and Joseph Ruppel, eighteen years old, both of 1,301 Broadway, sitting on the curb, nursing injuries to their legs and shins. The men were taken to the station house and identified by Weiner as his assailants. They were locked up.

The four men will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

MR. McKINLEY TO COMRADES.

Talks at Loyal Legion Dinner of the Reunion of North and South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President McKinley attended the eighteenth annual banquet to-night of the District Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson of the army presided. In the course of some remarks, the President said:

"I have come to pay my respects to my comrades of the civil war and my companions and supporters in times of peace. The Union, for which you fought, has been saved by your valor, heroism, and sacrifice, and that of your comrades. The Union is stronger, mightier, more powerful, and freer than ever before. We are together now, and the National sentiment stands stronger, firmer, and higher than it ever was before. There has been within the past six years a reunion of all the people around the holy altar of country, newly sanctified by common sacrifice.

"The followers of Grant and of Lee have fought under the same colors and have fallen for the same cause, and let us, comrades of the Loyal Legion, on this the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, resolve, in the language of Lincoln, to dedicate ourselves anew to the imperishable cause, which he advanced so far upon its way and saved the State; as he said at Gettysburg, let us firmly resolve that those who have died have not died in vain; that the cause for which they shed their blood shall never perish from the face of the earth."

Secretary Root responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy of 1898-1900."

SULZER IN JERSEY CITY.

Compares McKinley's Administration with that of Washington.

Congressman Sulzer of New York spoke in Jersey City last night at a Washington's Birthday entertainment given by the Robert Davis Association. He spoke at length on the life and services of Washington, after which he compared his Administration with that of McKinley. He said that Washington wanted a Government by all the people, while McKinley wants a Government by a chosen few.

The American people, he said, would soon be called upon to decide whether they wanted a Government modeled after that of Washington and Lincoln or a Government by Mark Hanna. He severely criticised the policy of the Administration in regard to the Philippines and said that the duty of the United States was to establish a republic in the Philippines and leave the people there to govern themselves, after warning all other nations to keep their hands off.

Speeches were made also by Congressman Robertson of Indiana and Congressman Salmon of New Jersey.

DINNER FOR JOHN J. SCANNELL.

The Fire Commissioner the Guest of William L. Marks.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Democratic Club by William L. Marks, one of the members of the club. Besides Mr. Scannell, there were present Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who presided; Nathan Straus, Lewis Nixon, Alfred Henry Lewis, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Judge Warren W. Foster, James R. Keene, John F. Carroll, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Andrew Freedman, George F. Scannell, John Halloran, Peter De Lacy, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department.

The following letter from Richard Croker was read and received with much applause:

"I have your very kind invitation to attend a dinner to be given the Hon. John J. Scannell at the Democratic Club on Washington's Birthday. You could not give a dinner to a better man, and I wish I could be with you to sit at the table with my old, true friend, and am only prevented from doing so by my presence in Europe."

Commissioner Scannell proposed a toast to Mr. Croker, to whom he referred as "an absent friend," and brief speeches were made by Justice O'Gorman, Mr. Keller, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Keene. The souvenirs were silver pocket flasks, engraved and enameled, which were distributed to the guests on miniature fire patrol wagons.

PRINCETON STUDENTS' DEBATE.

Anglo-American Alliance Discussed—Winner of Orators' Prize.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the students began to-day with the Class of '76 prize debate in Alexander Hall. The question for debate was:

"Resolved, That the mutual interests of Great Britain and the United States would be promoted by a formal alliance."

The speakers on the affirmative were Axtell J. Byles, 1903, Pennsylvania, and Walter E. Hope, 1901, New York. Those on the negative side were Lester S. Kafer, 1902, New Jersey, and John B. Kelly, 1900, District of Columbia. The prize of $100 was awarded to Byles. This is the first time a freshman has won the debate in many years.

The oratorical contest was held immediately afterward. The orators were Little, 1903, New Jersey; Alexander L. Barron, 1902, Pennsylvania; Franklin W. Fort, 1901, New Jersey, and Charles D. Cleghorn, 1900, Vermont. Barron was awarded the prize. His subject was "Briton or Boer?"

DETROIT MONUMENT PLANNED.

To Commemorate the Bicentenary of the Foundation of the City.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—A step was taken to-night in the direction of a project through which, if carried to completion, Detroit will possess one of the finest monuments of architectural and artistic skill on the American Continent. For several months a movement has been on foot toward the erection of a permanent memorial of the bicentenary of the foundiug of Detroit. To-day Stanford White, architect, arrived from New York with plans prepared by himself and suggestions by Messrs. Dewing, Tryon, MacMonnies, and St. Gaudens.

The plans provide for a magnificent white marble peristyle covering the shore at the foot of Belle Isle, and in plain view for several miles down the Detroit River. Rising from the river in front of the centre of the peristyle is a fine, white marble doric column 200 feet tall, surmounted by a torch-lighting apparatus. On the island side are placed lagoons and appropriate approaches.

The committee of 200 leading citizens having the matter in hand held a meeting this evening in the Museum of Art, and viewed the illustrations. The plans were approved and adopted, a pledge was given by those present to carry them into effect, and a Committee of One Hundred was appointed to push forward the project.

CABLE CAR RUNS DOWN A CAB.

The Driver Probably Fatally Injured—A Mob Threatens Violence to the Gripman.

The efforts of two policemen were required to prevent Gripman Alexander McCarty from being dragged from his car and roughly treated by an excited mob of well-dressed theatregoers and diners in Broadway, near Forty-first Street, at midnight last night.

The cause of the incipient riot was the seemingly avoidable collision of the cable car which McCarty was running with a hansom cab driven by Charles Egan of 265 West Sixty-fifth Street. Egan was probably fatally injured.

Egan's cab had been drawn up on the west side of Broadway. McCarthy's car was about thirty yards away and going at moderate speed when Egan started to cross the street. McCarty apparently lost his head for the moment. Instead of keeping control of his car he increased the speed, and ran the cabman down.

The car struck the cab wheels and knocked Egan from his box. The man struck the pavement on his head and shoulders, and was picked up unconscious. The horse ran away, dragging the battered cab, but was caught within a block.

After the collision McCarty brought his car to a stop. It was immediately surrounded by a shouting mob, and there were yells of "Lynch him!" and fists were shaken at the frightened gripman.

Policemen Beattie and Heuch of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran to the scene and boarded the car, beating back the excited mob with their night sticks. The car was gotten under way, and the indignant throng sifted back into the cafés.

McCarty, who lives at 138 West Sixty-second Street, was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Egan was removed to the New York Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He will probably die.

VARDON WINS AT GOLF

Defeats Findlay in Close Match on Palm Beach Links.

A Score of One Up and None to Go—500 Spectators Watched the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—With a Vardon-Findlay golf match on, and the largest crowd ever known at Palm Beach, Washington's Birthday came in as a gala day in earnest. The professionals here are Vardon, Smith, Low, Hoare, Findlay, and Fenn. A. W. Black of Lakewood acted as referee. H. M. Forest of Philadelphia caddied for Findlay and Billy Thaw of Pittsburg for Vardon.

A stiff breeze made the air comfortable, but added to the difficulties of driving and putting. Play started at 10:15 o'clock. Findlay got the honor, and made a fine drive. He sliced his brassie, but made a fine pitch up approach, followed by a brilliant put, which gave him the hole in four to five. On the second, both made 185-yard drives, landing side by side within eight yards of the hole. Findlay missed his put, while Vardon holed out in a good three to four. Even score.

Vardon got a long ball, but a bad lie in a row of pine trees, and lost a stroke by lifting. The hole cost him six, while Findlay holed out an easy three, scoring one up. The course here crosses an avenue of palms. Each now played perfect golf in par three. Both were over hazard on the fifth. Vardon made the better iron approach, but missed a put, and half in four resulted.

On the next both made good drives and fine brassie shots over the bunker. Another half in four, Findlay was still one up. Findlay reached the edge of seventh green on his third, and made a phenomenal put, the hole being halved again in four. Vardon equaled this put on the eighth hole, but could not do better than Findlay's three.

On the ninth he made a terrific drive over some palms, while Findlay attempted to go through, but landed behind, getting out with the brassie. Vardon made a brilliant mashie pitch, and landed near the green. Findlay missed the put and lost the hole by six to five. The first nine were finished even.

Vardon's tenth drive fell at the foot of a tree. Having to pick it out with left-handed play, he only succeeded in getting a short approach. This enabled Findlay to capture a hole in four to five, making him 1 up. By getting a magnificent drive and falling dead near a hole with fine approach, Vardon holed out the eleventh in three to four. This gave him the honor, but the next drive was sliced by the wind.

Findlay fell behind pine trees and only went a few feet with his drive. It cost him five to four to hole out. Vardon now was one up. He also secured the thirteenth in par three, but by missing an easy put gave the fourteenth to his opponent in three to four. Vardon was still one up, and a brilliant brassie shot secured the fifteenth for Findlay in four to five, scoring even all.

Vardon was in trouble on the sixteenth, as his ball hung on the lip of the cup, and the hole went to Findlay. The latter's next drive pulled and he overapproached with mashie. Vardon fell nearer the green, and halved the hole in four. Findlay was one up. Both drove straight against the wind on the eighteenth. Findlay got a bad lie in the palms again, and with brassie sliced behind an avenue of pines. He made a beautiful mashie pitch and fell dead on the green. Vardon was on a railway track, but was successful in holing out in six to seven. The morning play finished even.

Afternoon play commenced at 2 o'clock. The first four holes were made in wonderful threes and fours. Findlay was now one up, but Vardon took the fifth in two and scored square, which count stood through the next two, being halved in four and five.

On the eighth Vardon rimmed the cup, but as his opponent missed his put, the hole went to Vardon in 4 to 5. He secured the ninth also, and was 2 up. Vardon's lead was reduced to 1 by a put missed on the tenth. The next two were halved in four. Findlay sliced his thirteenth drive and fell behind a small shed, but he pitched dead on the green with a beautiful mashie shot, and holed out 3 to 4.

Vardon was still one up, but he lost the next by just missing his put. This made the match square again. Findlay lost the fifteenth by going into the bunker. The next was halved in five.

This left Vardon one up with only two to go, and the excitement intense. Both overdrove the seventeenth, but on returning Vardon played two so strong that the hole went to Findlay in four to five. All was square now, with one to go. The wind sliced Findlay's ball badly and he got a bad lie behind the palms again. His brassie carried out, but not in line, and in using it he fell into a bed of oleanders.

This cost Findlay the match, and it went to Harry Vardon on the close score of one up and none to go. A cheer arose from the crowd of 500 spectators. The turf on this course is springy and well kept. The distance was 2,405 yards. The score:

Vardon, 79, 76; total, 155-1.
Findlay, 75, 79; total, 154.

TOLER WINS AT BALTUSROL.

He Defeats Tyng for Holiday Cup Over Wet and Muddy Links.

Hugh K. Toler carried everything before him yesterday in the members' tournament on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, at Short Hills, N. J. The heavy rain of the previous night left the course in a very soggy and muddy condition, and pools of water were seen here and there over the ground. A number of players, discouraged at these conditions and at their consequent high scores, dropped from the contest before getting in sight of the home green. Toler, however, proved superior to the trying circumstances and turned in the lowest gross score of the day—85 strokes—and, as he had a handicap allowance of 3, it gave him the winning net figures of 82. James A. Tyng, the only scratch competitor, turned in a card showing 88 strokes.

The players, with the leading scores, were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Hugh K.

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By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of Fayerweather & Ladew (Inc.) will be held at the offices of the Company, 159-165 East Houston St., New York City, on the first Tuesday (6th day) of March, 1900.
Polls open from 10 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN J. HETZEL, Secretary.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., Feb. 19, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable March 1st to shareholders of record Feb. 24th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24th to March 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held to-day, the 4th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock, payable by check from Chicago, March 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 24. Both Common and Preferred Transfer Books will close Feb. 24 and reopen March 16.
No discharge warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 28th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many specialties will figure conspicuously in the stock market for some time to come—if plans that are well supported can be successful. The iron and steel and coal shares are especially in favor with the managers of a number of pools. What Lackawanna and Reading did last week is an example of the rule, as some influential traders would have it.

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One incident of the early future may be a card from highest Standard Oil authority repudiating recent representations that the Messrs. Rockefeller are engaged in Stock Exchange ventures through former clerks.

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Consolidated Gas is to have an increased dividend.

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Third Avenue Street Railway finances are to be the subject of a meeting to-day in which New England creditors will figure.

MR. H. H. PORTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. H. H. Porter, whose active interest in Rock Island, Federal Steel, and other corporations has so materially contributed to their success, and who lately has joined the Board of Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, is an optimist in respect to general business conditions. He says:

"To my mind business is better than it has been for years, now that we are fully recovered from the effects of the panic of 1893. Manufacturers are busier than they have ever been, workingmen are well employed, and the railroads are earning lots of money. This fact of railroad prosperity is to me the best sign, because the railroads, carrying as they do the products of the field and of the factory—of all lines of trade and commerce, in fact—reflect, by their increased activity, the excellent conditions of general business.

"Nor is this better condition of the railroads confined to any one kind or any one system. It is far reaching, extending to the Grangers, the hard and soft coal roads—indeed to all systems in practically all sections.

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"As to the iron and steel industries there is little new to say. Everybody knows how flourishing they are, and how hard pressed for orders at good prices.

"Concerning the tariff on iron and steel, I don't care whether it is continued or not. Iron and steel manufactories are no longer in the position of infant industries, but can stand alone. Yet, I will say this that unless those industries had had the tariff in the first place to help them they would never have reached their present position, where they are able to do without protection. From which it follows that even now for some new industries in other branches of trade the tariff may be necessary.

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"As for the future I look forward to it with confidence. The passage of the Currency bill will help the situation, while it seems to me that one sure sign that we are on a permanent basis of prosperity is that the markets of the world are coming more and more within our grasp. Our next step should be to get our own boats so that we may carry our own freight. There was a time when foreign capital was needed to develop our home industries, but we are rapidly outgrowing that; and we should also outgrow the need of foreign vessels for our carrying trade.

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"Coming nearer home, I may say that conditions in New York seem to be excellent. In respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit we purpose to develop the property fully and efficiently, regardless of the stock market. We are met with new conditions, so far as street railways are concerned, in dealing with the system, but we hope to overcome all difficulties. The board is a unit on the policy to be pursued, and while changes take both time and money, we hope within a year at least to have the system in fine order."

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

As the time approaches for the annual meeting of the American Sugar Company, to be held March 9, speculation in Wall Street as to the probable results of the meeting, more especially in respect to dividends, continues. Ever since President Havemeyer's statement, made about a month ago, that he would not be in favor of a continuation of a dividend policy that would threaten to impair the financial position of the company, the Street has been pondering the matter and wondering whether conditions have changed sufficiently since then to warrant a more optimistic view of the situation.

But it has all been mere guesswork. Mr. Havemeyer has not broken silence since then—that is, so far as the public is concerned—and only Wednesday he begged to be excused when approached on the subject by a NEW YORK TIMES representative. The only facts that the Street has to go upon are that since Mr. Havemeyer's pronunciamento several advances were made in the price of sugar, a number of refineries were temporarily closed down, and—this within the past few days—cutting of prices has again been begun. From New Orleans, from Philadelphia, from Chicago, have come reports of cuts of at least 5 cents for every 100 pounds, with the Arbuckles the aggressors, while it is understood like reductions have been made here.

As a consequence predictions are now made that the sugar war is to break out again with more fierceness than ever, and it is reported in some quarters as significant that refiners are urging delivery of all sugars sold on contract and are refusing to sell beyond March.

But what the actual developments will be no one can say; neither is it known how the profits of the companies have been affected.

James B. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National refineries, says:

"It is true there is more cutting of prices. In fact, we have to cut to sell our sugars. To my mind the outlook for a settlement of the war is worse instead of better. There certainly seems to be no present prospect of the companies getting together.

"As for what action the American Company will take on its dividend I can't say, but I wouldn't be surprised if it was cut in half, if, indeed, not passed. We do not see how the company can be making money."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The market for American securities opened lower, and ruled dull, owing to the holiday in New York, but recovered partially and closed steady. The demand was light. Spanish 4s closed at 67¾.

Consols for money and the account, 101; Canadian Pacific, 101; Erie, 15¼; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 123⅝; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 84¾; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 30.

Bar silver quiet; 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛@3 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.90; Lisbon, 44.50; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices on the Bourse today started easier, in consequence of realizations and less favorable war news. Later there was an improvement on London buying but business closed dull on profit-takings. Three per cent rentes, 101f 7½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20¼c for checks. Spanish fours closed 68.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 52,900,000f, treasury accounts current decreased $14,575,000f, gold in hand increased 20,125,000f, bills discounted decreased 56,775,000f, silver in hand increased 1,475,000f.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were reserved, in the absence of war news, and prices were inclined to be easier on the receipt of private telegrams reporting defeat of the British with heavy losses. Eventually prices weakened but closed better. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £251,000, circulation decreased £266,000, bullion decreased £14,284, other securities increased £2,317,000, other deposits increased £1,108,000, public deposits increased £1,447,000, notes reserve increased £347,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.19 per cent. Last week it was 46.93 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The United Traction and Electric Company announces that it will pay coupons on certain bonds on and after March 1.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES.

The Plan to Fund the Floating Debt in a New Mortgage Bond Issue.

Negotiations for the financing of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt were naturally held in abeyance yesterday. The plan has been explained at length in a blank letter sent out to various financial houses. It is in the form of a subscription, directed to Vermilye & Co., to be signed by each of the firms which is willing to enter the syndicate. This circular sets forth very plainly the terms on which it is proposed to help the Third Avenue out of its difficulties.

The plan as thus described provides for the issuance of $22,500,000 of notes of the Third Avenue Railroad, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and running three years, but payable at the option of the company at the end of a year and a half. These notes are to be secured by a first mortgage on all the company's property, upon which, to quote the language of the letter, "there is now only a mortgage of $5,000,000." The five-million-dollar mortgage referred to is the original mortgage on the old Third Avenue line proper, but by the terms of the deed it is secured by all the property of the company. In taking over subsidiary properties the Third Avenue Company was obliged to carry additional mortgages, which bring its total funded debt to over $13,000,000.

The notes referred to in the aforesaid plan are to be sold to the syndicate at 96, and the company is to pay the syndicate managers, Vermilye & Co., 1 per cent. for consideration of their services, which makes the net price it will get for its notes 95. In other words, it is to sell $22,500,000 of its notes for the net sum of $21,375,000, which can be used to discharge present obligations. These notes, before they fall due, are to be redeemed by an issue of first consolidated mortgage bonds in amount sufficient to pay the notes and the $5,000,000 previously referred to as well. These bonds are to be offered for sale by Vermilye & Co., and a commission of 5 per cent. on the bonds paid to them for selling them. One-fifth of this commission is to be kept by Vermilye & Co. and the other 4 per cent. of the bond issues goes to the buyers of the bonds in proportion to their subscriptions. Subscriptions to the notes entitle those who get them to a prior right to subscribe for a like amount of the bonds.

This plan, it will be noticed, provides for two commission payments by the Third Avenue Company, one of 5 per cent. on the notes, amounting to $1,125,000, and the other of 5 per cent. on the bonds, (which are to be $27,500,000 in all, as they are to redeem the old five-million-dollar bond issue,) amounting to $1,375,000. This makes a total of $1,500,000 to be paid in commissions. It is said that the company under the agreement with Vennilye & Co. will also pay 5 per cent. on its capital stock for having the plan put through. This would amount to $800,000 and swell the total of sums paid by the road for this financial accommodation to $2,300,000. The circular letter, however, does not speak of such a commission on the stock. Nor does it treat of the interest the bond issue is to bear nor mention any proposition for the leasing of the line. It provides that subscribers are to make their payments to a trust company to be designated by Vermilye & Co.

The old plan, which fell through, provided for a bond issue, and the total commissions on it were to amount to 2½ per cent.

GEN. JOHN McNULTA DEAD.

Known as the "Great American Receiver" from His Success in Managing the Affairs of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Gen. John McNulta of Chicago, well-known throughout the West because of his identification with the receiverships of railroads and other great corporations, died suddenly here shortly after 6 o'clock to-night in his apartments at the Hamilton House, from angina pectoris. He had been apparently in the best of health, and had returned to the hotel only a short time before he was stricken. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but it was evident to the physician that his case was a hopeless one, and he died within an hour after the attack.

Judge Weldon of the Court of Claims, who for a long time was associated with Gen. McNulta in the practice of the law at Bloomington, Ill., Major McNally, and a physician were with Gen. McNulta when the end came. Gen. McNulta leaves a wife and two children in Chicago, a son in Montana, and another son, who is a Lieutenant in the regular army, in the Philippines.

Because of the great success he had attained in managing the affairs of the various organizations of which he was appointed in that capacity, Gen. McNulta became popularly known as the "Great American Receiver." At the time of his death he was receiver for the National Bank of Illinois, which failed several years ago. He had been in this city in connection with that duty since Feb. 19 inst.

Gen. McNulta's early career was one of hardships, similar to that of many successful Western men of the generation now passing away. Born of Scotch-Irish parents in New York City on Nov. 9, 1837, he went West alone when fifteen years old. Reaching Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal, he found himself penniless. His passage to Chicago was earned as a cook's mate aboard a lake steamer. For a time he worked on a farm at a salary of $2 a week. Then he traveled through Ohio and Pennsylvania along the canal lines, buying eggs and shipping them to New York. Subsequently he was a clerk in a hotel at Attica, Ind., and later in a tobacco jobbing house. Becoming a partner in the latter business in 1859, he made his headquarters at Bloomington, Ill., where he also began the study of law.

At the outbreak of the war McNulta joined a company of young men in Bloomington, was elected Captain, and afterward commissioned by the Governor as Captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry. Aug. 15, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, subsequently became Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry in battle near the close of the war. He served personally under Grant in Northern Missouri, forming an intimate friendship with the General that continued until his death.

Returning to Bloomington at the close of the war, Gen. McNulta was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. Entering politics as a Republican, he was elected State Senator in 1868, and a member of Congress in 1872, being defeated for re-election to the latter office in 1874 by Adlai E. Stevenson. He was made Master in Chancery in 1881.

Gen. McNulta's law practice was largely in litigation arising out of bonds and municipal and railroad securities, real estate, and real estate investments. He represented for many years Eastern capitalists, who made large investments in different parts of the West. His successful career as a receiver for large corporations began in 1885, when he was appointed receiver of what is now the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. From a daily loss of $1,000, Gen. McNulta placed the road on a dividend-paying basis, and this success was largely responsible for his election in 1887 to succeed the late Judge Cooley as receiver of the Wabash Railroad. Since that time Gen. McNulta had acted as receiver for the Whisky Trust, the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company, and the National Bank of Illinois. Since January, 1895, he had made his home in Chicago.

No Action on Texas Tax Bill.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—The Texas Legislature, after a thirty-day special session, has adjourned sine die. It was called together to pass a tax adjustment law, but the bill was kept in the House all of the thirty days and little progress was made in its consideration, owing to the successful tactics of the filibusters. Gov. Sayers declined to convene the Legislature for another thirty days, on the ground that he had no assurance that it would pass the bill.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Chinese Minister Suggests Extension of Monroe Doctrine.

HIS TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Indicates Measures This Country Should Adopt with Regard to the Philippines and the Orient.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The exercises attending the dedication of the new law school of the University of Pennsylvania were continued to-day at the Academy of Music in conjunction with the regular Washington Birthday ceremonies of the university. The principal guest of honor and orator of the day was Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, who delivered an address on the "Proper Relations of the United States to the Orient," in which he suggested the extension of the Monroe doctrine to Asia.

Provost Charles C. Harrison, in introducing Wu Ting Fang, referred to China as having lived her 4,000 years "patient, pastoral, immobile, seeking hitherto no answer to the question, Who is my neighbor? wishing, indeed, until now, not to be asked that question. The United States, restless, inquisitive, impatient, progressive, achieving results in a century at which the observer marvels, but of which ourselves take not the time to think, seeks admission to the celestial kingdom."

Wu Ting Fang when he arose was enthusiastically received by the large audience, and the university men greeted him with their well-known college yell. In the course of his address he said:

"It is the first time the privilege of addressing you on Washington's Birthday has been accorded to a foreigner, and you will understand how proud and grateful I feel on this occasion. To the spirit of expansion also which pervades the whole country, unless I am mistaken, I attribute this departure from the usual custom. The custom of observing Washington's Birthday by this university as University Day is a praiseworthy one. For the last 2,000 years the birthday of Confucius, the great sage of China, has been every year observed in all the colleges of China, and, as your Nation is young and your people patriotic, it is fitting that you should follow the example of an older nation by keeping green the memory of the 'Father of His Country.'

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"The name of George Washington is by no means unknown in China. To every Chinese student of modern history his life and achievements are familiar. To be able to combine thirteen small States into a harmonious union for the purpose of carrying on a long and costly war with a powerful country, to establish a stable Government, and to found a new Nation on a firm basis—all this excites the admiration of my countrymen who have read the history of the United States. He was not only a great soldier, but a great statesman also, for he laid down sound principles of government which might serve as guides for other nations as well as for this Republic.

"It might seem at first sight paradoxical to say that we Chinese hold Washington in higher estimation for what he did not do than for what he actually did for his country. History has given us innumerable examples of great warriors, eminent statesmen, devoted patriots whom we regard with wonder and respect. Such are Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, and many others that may be named. But where can we find another instance of entire subordination of personal ambition to the public welfare? The love of power which is innate to every man seems in his case to have been controlled by a higher sense of public duty. We know that he carried the war of American Independence to a successful issue, accepted the unanimous call of a grateful Nation to be its Chief Magistrate, and, after holding that high position just long enough to put the ship of state in a proper and good condition, he voluntarily stepped down from the pinnacle of power without the least regret. He might have taken a different course. He might have remained in power until the end of his days. The very fact that he was master of his ambition and not its slave stamps him as a truly great man.

"The only historical characters I can think of who resemble Washington in this respect are Yao and Shun. These two great monarchs reigned in China from B. C. 2357 to 2296, and during their respective reigns the people enjoyed perfect peace and prosperity. The virtues and benevolent sway of these two celebrated rulers have been held to this day in China as models for succeeding occupants of the throne, as immortalized in the following proverb: 'Yao's benevolence was as universal as heaven and Shun's virtue as resplendent as the sun.' It was the golden age of China, and after the lapse of 4,000 years their memory is still held in great veneration by their grateful countrymen. Each left his throne not to his sons, but to the worthiest, or, in other words, the choice of the people. The principle of selection thus established was only revived by Washington, and has since been established in this country.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

"Through the logical course of recent events the United States has acquired territory far beyond this continent and become practically a neighbor of China. It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that the relations between the two countries are most friendly and cordial, and I venture to express with confidence the hope that the fact of the United States acquiring the Philippines will not only not disturb these amicable relations, but will have the effect of yet cementing them more firmly and closely. With such intelligent people as those of the United States, whose policy, as voiced the other day by the Postmaster General in his speech in New York, territorial expansion is but the extension of trade and commerce, the relations of this country with China, and, indeed, with all the other nations in Asia, cannot be otherwise than cordial.

"This being the case, it is naturally expected that I should express my views as to how the best relations can be maintained. I do this willingly, feeling sure that what I shall say will be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is given. The first advice I would venture to offer is the importance of a clear understanding of the situation. Whether in diplomatic or commercial business, it is equally essential. It should always be borne in mind that the customs, manners, language, mode of education, and way of thinking in Asia are not similar to those in the West, consequently the Orientals think and act in many ways entirely different from their brethren in the West under similar circumstances. One of the first requisitions toward maintaining proper relations with the Orientals, therefore, is to understand their ideas, and to judge them not by your standard, but by theirs. This is as much applicable to commercial and social intercourse as to diplomatic and international affairs.

The Chinese Minister then commented on the American Consular Service, which he complimented, and suggested the adoption of the European method of sending young men to the East to be trained in the work. He suggested also the establishment of chairs of the Chinese language in the leading universities. While admitting that English was apparently destined to be the world-language, he pointed out some of the changes which, he said, must be made before its use can become universal. He continued as follows:

PROBLEM OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"The sudden possession of new and vast territories in the East, with an enormous population composed of thirty different races speaking as many languages, presents problems of a most serious character for solution, and naturally taxes to the utmost all the ingenuity which even statesmen of a high order possess. Hitherto your attention has been confined to this continent, and the government of so large an alien population in another part of the world is a new experiment. No wonder various schemes for their government are proposed, and the delay in coming to a decision indicates your cautiousness and unwillingness to commit a blunder. With the intelligence and common sense of the American people, I have no doubt, a right conclusion will be arrived at.

"The policy of a wise statesman would be not to enact laws for the newly acquired possessions without thoroughly studying the local requirements and peculiar circumstances or to extend the laws of the mother country, which might be unsuited to the conditions of the new territories. No unnecessary change in the existing laws and customs should be made; no encouragement whatever should be given to the ill-feeling of one race or class against another; no step should be taken to please or conciliate one class in the community at the expense or to the detriment of another class; no race or class legislation should be tolerated. The policy of the new ruling power should be strictly impartial, fair, and just; no hasty interference with long-standing customs should be allowed unless they are cruel or injurious to good morals. Education is a great reformer, and if free schools be established, similar to the excellent public schools in this country, great results may be expected.

"This Republic is young, and this is the first time she has acquired colonies 10,000 miles away. The experience is novel to her. Theories, however excellent, are not safe guides, especially in matters of legislation and government with respect to an alien race, and if errors should be committed, the consequences might be very serious. It is no disgrace to turn to those powers for some lessons which have had experience in the administration of colonies. England and France have acquired possessions in Asia, the former possessing territories which are not far from the Philippines, and having had to solve problems similar to those with which you are confronted. If a commission should be sent to those colonies to investigate the system of government, some useful lessons might be learned.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE EAST.

"I have recently read Washington's farewell address, and what struck me most was the foresight and transcendent wisdom exhibited in every line of that address. For a foreign policy what can be grander than these words, 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.' This good counsel of Washington has been a potent factor in shaping the policy of this country and warding off foreign encroachments. And twenty-seven years afterward, when President Monroe issued his caveat against foreign aggressions on the American continents, it was tacitly acquiesced in by all foreign powers. Why? Because it was founded on principles of justice and self-protection. It was not entirely a new doctrine, but a liberal interpretation of the sound principles laid down by Washington. So to secure the recognition of the 'open door' in China by the great powers which has recently been brought about by your Government through the able Secretary of State, is not a departure from, but a continuation of, your traditional history.

"The question now arises whether it is apt time for this country to extend the Monroe Doctrine to Asia. The Philippine Islands are situated on the outskirts of Asia, and may be said to be at the very door of that continent. If it was necessary for President Monroe to declare any attempt to encroach upon any portion of the American continents, extending over 6,000 miles from Alaska to Patagonia, as dangerous to your peace and safety, what shall you say to this when you find that the mainland of Asia is not more than 600 miles distant from the Philippines? If it was thought proper not to allow Puerto Rico or any of the islands on this side of the Atlantic to pass into the possession of any foreign power, would it be advisable

DEPARTMENT STORES WIN

Missouri's Supreme Court Finds Against a Restrictive Law.

The Act Called Extraordinary, and in the Nature of Undue Restraint and Taxation.

Various attempts to get bills against the department stores passed have been made in this and other States. By some Legislatures, notably that of Missouri, restrictive laws have been enacted. The Missouri Supreme Court on Tuesday rendered a decision that the anti-department law passed by the last Legislature of that State is unconstitutional.

By Section 1 of the act, all goods, wares, and merchandise in cities having a population of 50,000 inhabitants or over were divided into seventy-three classes, and these classes were then rearranged into twenty-eight groups or departments. By Section 2 of the act it was made unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association of persons to have on hand for sale, at retail, any goods of more than one of these several classes or groups, without first having obtained a license therefor.

The decision was rendered by Justice W. M. Robinson, the other Justices concurring, in a test case made in the Buchanan Circuit Court.

"Courts," says the decision in part, "look beyond the mere title of an act to see and determine its real object, purpose, and result, and where the power of taxation therein provided for is exercised for the mere purpose of revenue or undue restraint or prohibition, as is most manifest in the act in question, its designation as 'license fee' will not save it from the Constitutional restrictions that would apply to it as the imposition of a tax. In no sense can this most extraordinary act be regarded as a police measure, and consequently it does not fall within the protection of the police power. It shows upon its face that regulation is not its purpose, but that revenue, or undue restriction, in the interest of others not embraced in the class designated, is the aim in view.

"In order to sustain legislation of the character of the act in question as a police measure the court must be able to see that its object to some degree tends toward the prevention of some offense or manifest evil, or has for its aim the preservation of the public health, morals, safety, or welfare. If no such object is discernible, but the mere guise and masquerade of public control, under the name of an act to 'regulate business and trade, &c.', is adopted, that the liberty and property rights of the citizens may be invaded, the court will strike down the act as unwarranted.

"But if the selling of the different articles enumerated in any one of the groups designated by the act is innocent and harmless, when pursued separately as a business, how does it become harmful and dangerous merely because the articles in two or more classes or groups designated in the act become united for sale under one unit of management?

"The terms life, liberty, and property, as used in the Constitution, are 'representative terms, and cover every right to which a member of the body politic is entitled under the law,' and that within this comprehensive scope are embraced the right to buy and sell as others may; and to pursue such honest calling, vocation, or business as the citizen may choose, subject only to such restraints on the imposition of such burdens as may be required or imposed for the general good, and, if 'due process of law' is 'to be defined as 'the law of the land,' designed to protect and preserve the rights of the citizen against arbitrary legislation, as well as against arbitrary executive or judicial action, then 'due process of law is denied when any particular person of a class or of the community is singled out for the imposition of restraints or burdens not imposed upon and to be borne by all of the class, or of the community at large, unless the imposition or restraint be based upon existing distinctions that differentiate the particular individuals of the class to be affected, from the body of the community, and this question as to whether the persons to be designated constitute a natural or a reasonable class depends upon facts which the court passing upon the validity or invalidity of the legislation must determine upon.

"While the Legislature, under its vested authority and power, may arbitrarily impose taxes, restraints and burdens of various kinds, within the Constitutional limits prescribed, that may become most onerous and oppressive to the citizen, which the courts can do naught but uphold; it cannot create conditions or fiat classes, that will operate to make legislation alone applicable to those artificial conditions and classes, as general law within the meaning of the Constitution; or that will entitle it to the designation of 'the law of the land,' or that will make the act 'due process of law,' by which alone the liberty of the citizen may be restrained, or his property burdened or disposed of."

MOUNTED RIFLES REUNION.

A Sergeant Sits Beside a Major Whom He Took Prisoner.

The First New York Mounted Rifles of Veteran Volunteers held their twenty-second annual reunion last night at the café of John Rogers, in Park Place.

John Rogers, in Park Place.

For the first time in thirty-five years, or since April 7, 1865, when they shot at each other, Major Redwood, then of the First Maryland Confederate Infantry, and Sergt. W. H. Armstrong secretary, of the Rifles, came face to face, sat beside each other at the table, and took pleasure in recalling the fight at Summerton, N. C., on the day named, when Armstrong took Redwood prisoner and conveyed him into the Union lines.

In speaking of the affair, Major Redwood said that he had "thrown down the Southern Society dinner to attend that of the Mounted Rifles."

A resolution was passed to the effect that the organization, desired that the proposed soldiers' monument which is to be erected in this city should be placed in the park at Union Square, instead of on Riverside Drive.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 533 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,825

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 966 and 968 Westchester Avenue, south side, 119.7 feet west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.4 by 52.3 by 83, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,605; subject to other mortgages for $27,185.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 11 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 208.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 16.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 1,514 to 1,520 Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 100 by 100.9, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $30,890; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 246.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,062.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 644 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 768.10 feet west of Broadway, 18.8 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,286.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,891.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Local Exchanges closed on account of holiday.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; American middling, fair, 5 9-32d; good middling, 5 3-32d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 29-32d; good ordinary, 4 23-32d; ordinary, 4 17-32d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,500 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 6,800 American. February, 4 62-64b; February-March, 4 59-64@4 60-64d; March-April, 4 56-64@4 57-64b; April-May, 4 53-64d; May-June, 4 50-64d; June-July, 4 47-64@4 48-64b; July-August, 4 45-64@4 46-64b; August-September, 4 39-64@4 40-64b; September-October, 4 21-64@4 22-64b; October-November, 4 12-64d; November-December, 4 7-64b.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 58s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American, refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 60s; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—25s.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...5:45	Moon rises..1:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:20	Gov. Isl'd...1:41	H. Gate....3:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:43	Gov. Isl'd...1:48	H. Gate....3:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Scotland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombard, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cyrene, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marengo, New Castle	.....	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neustria, Naples	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	12:30 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Fernandina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23.

Aller, Bremen, Feb. 13.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Ivydene, Shields, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 9.
Munchen, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 9.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Homer, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manitou, London, Feb. 16.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Feb. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:37 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Feb. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam Feb. 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, San Juan Feb. 15, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M. 21st and anchored owing to fog.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) Israel, Port Limon Feb. 15, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Genoa, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Fridtjof Nansen, (Nor.,) Greger, Tampico Feb. 3 and Laguna 14th, with mdse. to A. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Parks, Maracaibo, &c., Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

An unknown steamer passed Quarantine at 11:04 P. M., bound in.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 22, 9:30 P. M., southwest, 8 miles, overcast.

Sailed.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Armenia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Europa, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW HAVEN LONG WHARF LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Feb. 28, 1900, a fixed red lens-lantern light will be established in the red, square, skeleton, iron tower, with a small house in its base, recently erected at New Haven Long Wharf, New Haven Harbor. The focal plane of the light will be 43½ feet above the wharf, and 43½ feet above mean high water, and the same date there will be established in the tower a bell, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 10 seconds. The present fixed red lantern light will be discontinued on the same date, and the old tower will be removed.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page No. 26, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 77.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, (from Santos &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Feb. 20.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed St. Michael to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Morven, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, from Singapore for New York, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Feb. 12.

SS Ccleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Feb. 17.

SS Beatrice, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from Aden for New York Feb. 20.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 20.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Barry, for New York yesterday.

SS Java, (Aust.,) Capt. Stepanovitch, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at St. Michael to-day for coal.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Rasmussen, sld. from Newport, Eng., for New York Feb. 19.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

42—N. J. D. D. & Trans. Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
30—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
44—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
76—Dempsey vs. Tug Protector.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
49—Cowan vs. Long Island R. R.
61—Int. Contract Co. vs. Mulligan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Schaffer Co.
2—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
6—Eustace vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
7—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Columbus.
8—Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Smith-Premier Typewriter Co.
9—Same vs. Lorillard.
10—Thomson vs. Lazell, Dalley & Co.
11—Miller vs. Willis.
12—Bry vs. Lupton.
13—Heyman vs. Marwitz.
14—Grol vs. Westervelt.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Barbibeau.
2—In re Shepard.
3—In re Kissel.
4—Smith vs. Rugglero.
5—People, &c., vs. Peck.
6—Christiansen vs. Mendham.
7—Harris vs. Elliott.
8—Bush vs. O'Brien. Non-enumerated motions.
11—Termanson vs. Matthews.
15—Crane Co. vs. Feltner
5—In re N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
48—Bates vs. Peck.
50—In re Gorman.
51—Tribune Assn. vs. Kisner & Mendelson Co.
54—Devoe vs. Barker.
55—In re E. 175th St.
56—Jackson vs. Knickerbocker Athlet. Club
57—Monoshewitz vs. Monoshewitz.
58—Meyer vs. Reimers.
59—Cohen vs. Levy.
62—In re Scott.
63—Schroeder vs. Young.
64—Meyer vs. Young.
65—Lawrence vs. Block.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gillette vs. Gillette.
2—Fisher vs. Moore.
3—Trageser vs. Lavelle.
4—Cowen vs. Curtis.
5—Mason vs. Mason.
6—Grey vs. Richard Mansfield & Co.
7—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
8—Vetis vs. Met. St. Railway.
9—In re McComb.
10—Henderson vs. Houghtaling.
11—Cosgrove vs. Lynch.
12—Parsons vs. Parsons.
13—Beckstein vs. Loudon
14—Ettlinger vs. Well.
15—Haffer vs. Lynch.
16—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Co.
17—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
18—Stout vs. Met. St. Railway.
19—Pratt vs. Noblett.
20—Weller vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
21—In re Meierdiercks.
22—Conger vs. Eusler.
23—Fearing vs. Met. El. Railway.
24—In re Kirtland, Andrews & Co.
25—Wright vs. Frank.
26—Kahn vs. Eserer.
27—In re Stigensky.
28—Nagle vs. Bushby.
29—In re 149th St.
30—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.
31—Phelan vs. Newall.
32—Hauk vs. Decker.
33—First Nat. Bank of Colorado Springs vs. Ullman.
34—Dalton vs. Dalton.
35—Nooney vs. Opper.
36—Matthies vs. Weiffenbach.
37—Newell vs. Hall.
38—N. Y. Life Ins. & T. Co. vs. Smith.
39—Salberg vs. Reddy.
40—Matter of Shaller-Shutz.
41—In re Cuger.
42—Gouland vs. Gouland
43—In re City of N. Y.
44—Sturges vs. Vinigprova.
45—Hart vs. McLeon.
46—In re Naegle Av.
47—Elliott vs. Peck.
48—Bates vs. Peck.
49—In re Barsotto.
50—In re Dahlmeyer.
51—Burns vs. Carr.
52—Dryfoos vs. Gaffney.
53—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
54—McVoy vs. Nagle.
55—In re Teachers' Magazine Pub. Co.
56—Bloome vs. Morton.
57—Kavanagh vs. Taylor
58—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
59—Barowsky vs. Conkling.
60—In re Tendruss.
61—Schuch vs. Rogers.
62—Clement vs. Gottlieb.
63—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
64—Snolinsky vs. Wisel.
65—Howland vs. Pritchard.
66—Henrici vs. Ayres.
67—Smith vs. Poerschke.
68—Bauman vs. Wassermann.
69—Henrici vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
70—Brittivitz vs. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.
71—Halloway vs. Noblett.
72—In re Knoche.
73—In re Kirk.
74—Macy vs. Ladd.
75—Barberi vs. Biasi.
76—Galt vs. Tonyes.
77—In re Burchard.
78—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
79—Herz vs. Horton.
80—Arnold vs. Lask.
81—Greer vs. Church E. Gates & Co.
82—Buckert vs. Bursley.
83—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. McCarthy.
84—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
85—People, &c., vs. Silichnik.
86—Free vs. Free.
87—Liebleh vs. Berkowitz.
88—De Lima vs. De Lima.
89—Albany Venetian B. Co. vs. Ludlow.
90—In re Rosenthal.
91—Phelan vs. Newhall.
92—Johnson vs. Chatterson.
93—Miller vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Waldo vs. Rhineland-er.
2—In re Fordham Road.
3—Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feltner.
4—In re Crosby Electric Co.
5—Hores vs. Hores.
6—Grimm vs. Grimm. Demurrers.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston. Preferred causes.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs. Feltner.
4613—Williams vs. Jones
4657—Lindsay vs. Rosenberg.
4593—Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
819—Tracey vs. Dolan.
2276—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
2616—Bush vs. Coler.
3788—Schnaier vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
2607—Vivian vs. Crow.
3492—Jones vs. Smith.
1850—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ossusky.
4057—Goldberg vs. Lewine.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
4270—Small vs. Holmes.
3704—Shaw vs. Dollard.
4220—Brehm vs. Gusthal
4326—Meyer vs. Filberbaum.
4380—Rosen vs. Sulzbacher.
9861—Wholey vs. Kane.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

5088—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
4743—Seldman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
2803—Bloomington Min. Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
3097—Brown vs. Powers.
5092—Dovale vs. Sawyer.
1603—Lang vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4614—Holland vs. Union Railway Co.
4680—Hyams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11331—Millie Iron Mining Co. vs. Thalman.
6147—Colli's vs. Press Pub. Co.
9852—Valentine vs. Healey.
2962—Kram vs. Cohen.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4762—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Siegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—George Jones.
2—Albert E. Scovill.
3—William Wade.
4—George Jones.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Daniel F. Pond.
7—William Arenfeld.
8—Catherine Marquardt
9—Alfred C. Fenn.
10—Annie Ward.
11—Ellen Larkin.
12—Belle Blum.
13—Sarah Allen.
14—Andrew T. Judge.
15—Marla H. Obrock.
16—Giuseppe Calcaterra.
17—Albertina Rowen.
18—Alexander S. Hunter.
19—Mina Simon.
20—George Chesterman.
21—Jeannette Klieves.
22—August Nickel.
23—Bertha Greenbaum.
24—Mary L. Ritter.
25—Antoine Ruppauer.
26—George H. Cameron.
27—Catharine Miller.
28—Amos Woodruff.
29—Philip Smith. At 12 M.
30—Mary E. McNulty. At 11:30 A. M. Issue of fact.
357—Eliza Ahrens. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
William Arenfeld, Fanny E. Bean, Adele Epstein, Thomas A. Maguire, Jacob Ahrens, Theodore E. Macy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1505—Clara T. Hewitt.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1539—George Vogler.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2264—Barabahn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1920—Ahnelt vs. Ledman
2208—Bloch vs. Met. St. Railway.
2209—Brown vs. same.
2210—Thomson vs. Bauman.
2291—Schroff vs. Yost.
2292—Briefner vs. Tuthill.
2293—Boller vs. O'Beirne.
2294—Horan vs. Met. St. Railway.
2295—Abe Stein Co. vs. Bartenbach.
2296—Smith vs. Met. St. Railway.
2297—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. Josephson.
2298—Cox vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2299—Crimmins vs. Weeks.
2300—Melick vs. McLaughlin.
2301—Frank vs. Met. St. Railway.
2302—Mohr vs. Wetherell.
2303—Scharfstein vs. Subin.
2304—Harting vs. Raymond.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2102—Pope vs. Wilbur. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.

3406—Asser, Merrall Co. vs. Condit vs. Walker.
4149—Myers vs. Pick.
3983½—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchle.
3973—Margraf vs. McLean.
4187—Lorillard vs. Wolf, Paper Box Co.
4055—Bloomburg Mills vs. O'Loughlin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2304.

4227—Tams vs. Conried.
4205—Tolmie vs. Mitchell.
& 4199—Wannemacher vs. McLaughlin.
4179—Lewis vs. Jones.
4217—Uptegrove vs. John V. Schaeffer Co.
Equity and non-jury case.
355—Lofink vs. Trese.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Walter Jones.
2—John Baylor, alias John Smith.
3—Pearl Dohoney.
4—Frank Corr.
5—Edward J. Grogan.
6—James Ahearn.
7—Bertha Weiss.
8—Thomas Hillman.
9—Leah Wolkoff, indicted as Jane Wolkoff.
10—Louis Spiegel.
11—William Delaney.
12—Samuel Persky, Louis Faine, Harry Wolf.
13—William Pesky.
14—Jacob Goldstein, Nathan Bangel.
15—Edward Trembler. Pleadings.
1—James Burke.
2—Michael McDonough.
3—Thomas McKay.
4—William Patterson.
5—Alice Lewis.
6—Walter Vogeler.
7—Herman Weideman.
8—Edward Hudson.
9—Frank Smith.
10—Clinton Williams.
11—Francis Morrell.
12—Julius Mergel.
13—Hugo Senderhahn.
14—James Wilson.
15—Mary Black.
16—Edward Hall.
17—John Kenny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Henry Matthews.
2—Frank Smith.
3—Alice Jenkins.
4—George Harris.
5—Thomas H. Murphy.
6—George Schneider, Charles McCafferty, Peter McElroy.
7—Daniel F. Peterson.
8—Louis Cardello.
9—Joseph Roso.
10—William A. Levey, alias Peter W. Levy.
11—Dannie Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Recess until Monday, Feb. 26.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—Andrew Burns.
2—Joseph Gomer.
3—Ida Mason.
4—James Burke.
5—Joseph Loufe, John Loufe.
6—Isidor Distillator.
7—Charles Berry.
8—Julius Pudner.
9—John Gallagher, Joseph A. Slavin.
10—August Moennich.
11—Pietro Lorsi.
12—John F. O'Connor.
13—Mathias Ballogh.
14—Thomas J. Kiernan.
15—Robert Worm.
16—Henry Oestricher.
17—John Beckmann.
18—Anton Rossner.
19—Ernest Schleiper.
20—Lillie Smith.
21—Frank Jarnkow.
22—Antonio Sabiro.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.

344—Grandinetti vs. Fazziano.
525—Philcox vs. Philcox.
534—Rachlin et al. vs. Goetz.
433—Curran vs. Curran.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

John Stephenson Company, Limited.

113 ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF MAMARONECK ON THE LINE OF THE N. Y., N. H. & H. RAILWAY.

Will be sold by order of the Receivers of the Company at public sale at the office of Joseph Lambden & Son, Auctioneers, No. 261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., on SATURDAY,

February 24, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon.

Very valuable tract for either manufacturing or residence purposes. Situated on Weaver Street and Rockland Avenue.

RAILROAD FRONTAGE 3136 FEET.

Will be sold in three separate parcels.

For maps and further particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, or of SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, ATTORNEYS FOR RECEIVERS, 45 Wall St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel consisting of well-known real estate buyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

Losses in twelve years of business, $18,783.13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
At POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

situated on the Hudson, commanding an extended river and mountain view; consisting of about nine acres of rolling land, well watered and stocked with choice fruits; on the same are convenient outbuildings, a modern mansion of sixteen rooms, supplied with water and gas throughout; the whole in fine repair; property is located in the town of Poughkeepsie, outside of the city limits—one mile from railroad depots, post office, churches, schools, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of other fine residences. In Poughkeepsie are located Vassar College, E

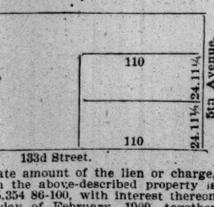
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENDALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and numbered two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fourteen respectively, on a map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled, "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Charles Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," and taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,354 86-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
F20-2aw3wTu&F&M13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

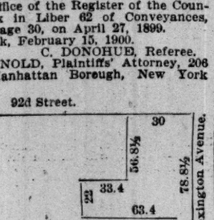
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 16, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, seventy-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street sixty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue twenty-two feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly and parellel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, fifty-six feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restrictions in respect to the character and use of the buildings to be erected upon said premises contained in a certain deed made to the plaintiffs herein by George Ehret and others, dated April 17, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 60 of Section 5 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 309, on April 20, 1899, and in a deed made by the plaintiffs and Flora Hirsh, the wife of the plaintiff Edward Hirsh, to the defendant John Welcker, dated April 26, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 30, on April 27, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

92d Street.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $53,705.74, with interest thereon from January 31, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.30, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $372.06 and interest, together with any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.
f19-2aw3wM&F&mh12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, lying in Section 7, Block Number 2,043, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue; thence running northwardly along the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue seventy-seven feet eight and seven-eighths inches to a point opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises herein described and partly on the premises adjoining thereto on the northerly side thereof; thence eastwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with the said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall sixty-one feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southwardly seventy-seven feet eleven and one-half inches to a point on the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant sixty-four feet and eleven inches easterly from the said corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Bradhurst Avenue, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street sixty-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property: Street Nos. 2 Bradhurst Avenue, 317 West 142d Street:

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $23,603.61, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1900; expenses of action, $611.45, with interest from February 17th, 1900, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $889.57 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1900.

JOHN F. ROGAN, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe21-2aw3wW&F&mh14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja16-1aw6wF&m2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM, as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WIGNELLY, Executrix, and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

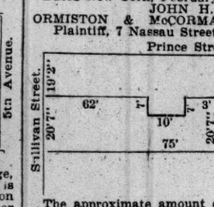
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan Street distant thirty-nine (39) feet and nine (9) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Prince and Sullivan Streets, and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street three (3) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street sixty-two (62) feet to the easterly side of Sullivan Street, and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.

Prince Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six and 53-100 one-hundredth dollars, ($2,526.04,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($226.64,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 9th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue, distant one hundred feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue and the easterly side of said Saxe Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Saxe Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and again parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Saxe Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $828.00, with interest thereon, from the 29th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $105, with interest from December 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $10 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject as follows: The more northerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,850; the more southerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,848, and both lots, subject to a blanket mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $417.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&mh7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY DEWHURST, plaintiff, against CATHARINE BIGLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Lot 24, known and distinguished on map entitled "Map showing a division of the estate of Thomas A. Emmet, deceased," and which map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the map number 114; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-ninth Street, and along the northerly line of said Lot 24 on said map of Thomas A. Emmet, as aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the direction of said judgment, the said premises will be sold as one entire parcel.

Dated New York February 10th, 1900.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.
E. R. THOMPSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City; THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Defendant Bigley and others, 4 Warren Street, New York City; HERMAN VOGEL, Attorney for Defendant Dewhurst and others, 88 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street and avenue numbers being 729, 731, 733, 735, and 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156, 158, 160, and 162 West 49th Street.

West 49th Street

The said premises will be sold subject to leases to three of the present tenents, which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1900, and to tenancies from month to month of the other tenants of portions of said premises.

Dated New York, February 10, 1900.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.
f13-2aw3wTu&F&mh6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

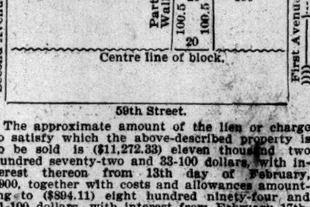
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. MULVEY, formerly Mary T. Reilly, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas O'Reilly, deceased; Thomas J. Reilly, Anna H. De Nolelle, and Mary Gray, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 60th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th and 60th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 5 inches, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 348 East 60th Street.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, New York City.

60th Street.



59th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ($11,272.33) eleven thousand two hundred seventy-two and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 13th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to ($394.11) eight hundred ninety-four and 11-100 dollars, with interest from February 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ($1,032) and interest.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f20-2aw3wTu&F&mh14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY T. FITZSIMONS, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MANDELBAUM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and easterly (1) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
FREDERICK S. WAIT, attorney for plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Street number of this property is 232 East 97th Street:

97th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,036 89-100, with interest thereon from 14th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334 71-100, with interest from February 16th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $742 3-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f21-2aw3wW&mh20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

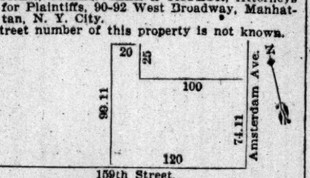
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue twenty-five feet; thence again easterly parallel with said street one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly along same seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Street number of this property is not known.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars ($44,874.78), with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 66-100 ($371.66) dollars, with interest from January 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,526.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&F&f27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY O'CONNELL, as Trustee of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

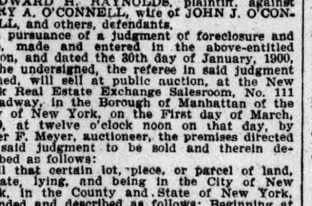
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.

Madison Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,467.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.82, with interest from January 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,676.49 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&mh1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May 19th, 1898, as amended by an order made and entered therein, dated February 7th, 1900, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection and maintenance of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $35,066.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.
f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 18, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-five feet, thence northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage now due and unpaid.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
ROBERTSONS & HARMON, attorneys for plaintiff, 32 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:

Astor Place.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 159 and 161 East 103d Street:

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 2 Fourth Avenue is $600.00 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be

HALL OF EDUCATION FORMALLY ACCEPTED

President Little Takes Possession of the New Building.

A PROPHECY FOR THE FUTURE

Andrew H. Green Welcomed with Signal Enthusiasm — Ex-President Knox Pleads for Poor Children.

The formal presentation of the new hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to the city took place yesterday afternoon, the exercises being conducted in the assembly room of the new building. This room, which has a seating accommodation of more than 1,200, was crowded. In the gallery were stationed 100 school children, who, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, furnished a musical programme which was received with hearty applause. On the platform were a number of men identified in the present or in the past with the educational system of New York. Among them were Andrew H. Green, President Little, ex-Presidents J. Edward Simmons and Charles H. Knox, President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board, President William J. Cole of the Richmond School Board, Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and City Superintendent Maxwell. The audience was mostly made up of Principals and teachers, the women largely predominating. Among those in the body of the hall were Gen. A. S. Webb, President of the City College; Borough Superintendents Jasper of Manhattan and the Bronx, Yetman of Richmond, and Stevens of Queens; Superintendent of Buildings Snyder, Auditor Cook, and De Witt J. Seligman.

After a chorus by the children, "Unfurl the Starry Flag," Richard H. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, delivered the presentation address. He spoke of the great gratification felt by the committee that after twelve long years, during which many obstacles had to be overcome, its work was at last accomplished.

In accepting the key to the building, President Little said, in part:

"Since 1891 there have been erected within the territory now known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx sixty-two new buildings and annexes to old buildings and twelve others are now in course of construction. These furnish sittings for considerably more than 100,000 children.

"It is safe to estimate that during the past nine years within the limits of the present city there have been completed school accommodations for not less than 150,000 additional scholars. We must not halt in this great work, for with such a continuing rapid increase as the last few years have shown the 420,000 names now on our rolls will soon reach the half million mark, and it behooves us all to anticipate what we know will surely be required."

In accepting the building on behalf of the city, President of the Council Guggenheimer said, in part:

"My pleasure is enhanced by the fact that this building in my opinion fills a long-felt want in the machinery of our public school system. The highest and noblest product of American civilization depends not merely upon the trained abilities of the school teachers, but to a very large extent upon its executive management. I rejoice, therefore, that to me has been given the privilege of being present at this ceremony, because I am convinced that the completion of this building marks another onward step in the advancement and development of our invaluable public school system."

The next speaker was United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, who said a matter of deep interest to the Nation was what is done in this the second city of the world for the education of the masses. He then traced the progress in educational affairs in this city during the past ninety years and concluded by hoping that the next half century of the Board of Education would see a progress equal to that which the past half has witnessed and sealed with its approbation.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who made the next address, said in part:

"During the past few years, since Greater New York became a reality, there have been criticisms upon the actions of your educational authorities, in which trivial mistakes, incident to any great administration of public affairs, have been unduly magnified, and in which your motives have been misrepresented. I have, with optimistic spirit, appreciated that all this was simply the eddy inseparable from any strong onward-flowing current of progress, and not, as your critics would sometimes have us believe, evidence of hidden reef or sunken rock.

"We are sometimes told that New York spends more for her Police Department than she spends for her schools. We are told that there are thousands of children who cannot be given full school advantages. We are told that the teachers are not promptly paid, and that their salaries are inadequate. But we are still optimistic that all these problems will be solved aright. You have the men and women equipped to solve them. [Loud applause.]

"You can point me to a single school in this city with nearly 100 teachers and 3,500 pupils. In that single school building there are more teachers than in any incorporated village in the State, and they more than equal the number in the entire school system in any one of twenty of our interior cities. On the other hand, I can point you to 3,500 common school districts throughout the State in which the average attendance during the last school year was ten or less. Thus we have the extremes presented by city and country."

President Little then alluded to the presence on the platform of ex-President Andrew H. Green, J. Edward Simmons, and Charles H. Knox. The mention of each name was greeted by hearty applause, the greatest demonstration taking place when Andrew H. Green was named.

Ex-President Knox then made a semi-humorous address, but grew serious toward the end of his remarks when he said that he believed the most important duty of the public school system was to look after the children of the poor and not to neglect their welfare in order to provide higher education for the children of those who were better off. The teachers, too, he said, were entitled to fair consideration. Too many unnecessary studies tended to make them nervous and less efficient.

City Superintendent Maxwell, who spoke next, disputed the position taken by ex-President Knox, and asked if what the latter had said was so, what defense could be made for the existence of the normal and city colleges. He concluded as follows:

"The American public school, as has been well said, is the American temple dedicated to what we believe the essential condition of popular government, an educated people. The most important agents in this all-important work of educating the people are the teachers. All this machinery of administration and finance and supervision that has its home within these walls has but one great object—to bring our children under the forceful yet gentle influence of good teachers. To such noble purposes this building is dedicated."

The exercises ended with the singing of "America" by the children and audience. A dinner of the Board of Education and its guests at Delmonico's followed.

ENCOUNTER AT THE WALDORF.

The billiard parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria was the scene of an exciting encounter yesterday afternoon. The room was crowded, many ladies being present. Suddenly a shrill voice shouted to a well-dressed, handsome man who was engaged in a game of billiards:

"You are a convict; your picture is in the Rogues' Gallery."

The man addressed was George C. Roemer, an employe in a Wall Street brokerage firm who on Wednesday gave testimony in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company inquiry before the Special Grand Jury.

"Your picture is there, or it ought to be," replied Mr. Roemer to his adversary, who was Charles Davis, the editor of a paper published in the Wall Street district.

"You're a liar!" screamed Davis, and at the same time he struck Roemer a heavy blow in the face.

Roemer made no attempt to counter or resent the attack, and before Davis could do any more harm two house detectives, who appeared as if by magic, were at the scene, and while one seized Davis the other looked after Roemer.

Mr. Davis was very much excited, but Roemer was cool. Both agreed that the altercation was the result of Roemer's appearance before the Special Grand Jury on Wednesday.

Sounds like the old lady's recipe for plum-cake.

A "lot" of blue and black serges and cheviots, half silk-lined and serge-lined; single and double-breasted sack suits, a few cutaways—all these of the $18 to $32 brands.

A "good-sized handful" of fancy mixed sack suits—same trade-mark.

A "little dash" of fancy waistcoat flavoring — mixture of washable fancies and plaid woolens—the $3 to $8 label.

And "some" bicycle-golf breeches.

All three stores have a slice.
Every size in something.
Suits, $12.50; waistcoats, $1.

Not quite rich enough for Prince Street Store, so their chef has added:

A "sprinkling" of black diagonal Prince Alberts and cutaways.

A "pinch" of extra size odds and ends.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FAST DAYS IN LENT.

Archbishop Corrigan Sends a Circular Letter to the Clergy Embodying the Catholic Church's Rules.

Archbishop Corrigan sent to the clergy of this city yesterday a circular letter in which he tells what are the regulations to be observed by the Roman Catholic laity during the Lenten season, which begins on Wednesday next, and ends on Easter Sunday, April 15. The rules prescribed by the Archbishop are as follows:

"All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

"The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women with young children, and all who are enfeebled by old age.

"The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the authority of the Holy See:

"I.—The use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on the Sundays of Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. (Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday excepted.)

"II.—The use of eggs and white meats is allowed every day at the principal meal and also at the collation.

"III.—A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, may be taken in the morning.

"IV.—Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening.

"V.—Dripping and lard may be used in preparing food.

"VI.—On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh may not be used at the same meal.

"VII.—Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals on meat days.

"VIII.—By a special indulgence granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church, are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well.

"In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this indult will endeavor to enter into the spirit of the holy season of Lent by voluntary acts of mortification and penance. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants, in honor of the sacred thirst of our Divine Saviour."

PILOTS ON CITY CRAFT.

A Set-Back for the Effort to Compel the Employment of Regularly Licensed Men.

The United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association is trying to force the Fire and Police Departments of the city to employ regularly licensed pilots on all boats used by these departments. At present a number of men who were appointed as policemen and firemen are assigned to the boats and are acting as pilots.

The association took a test case into the Supreme Court, and Justice Fitzgerald handed down an opinion yesterday which was adverse to its contention. They will carry the case to the Appellate Division.

This suit was brought by Cornelius Silvey for the purpose of restraining the Municipal Civil Service Commission from certifying to the names of two firemen and two policemen on the city pay rolls, because the four men were performing the duties of pilots instead of the duties named on the pay rolls. Silvey is a member of the association, and holds a license from the United States local Inspectors. He took the civil service examination and was placed at the head of the list last August.

An application for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Municipal Civil Service Commission was asked for, which, if granted, would have prevented the men now employed as pilots from getting their pay. Justice Fitzgerald denied the application for the writ, on the ground that if Chief Devery and Commissioner Scannell had disobeyed the law, the application for the writ should be directed against them, and not against the Civil Service Commission.

James Keyes, Secretary of the Masters and Pilots' Association, said yesterday:

"The American Federation of Labor is back of us in this fight, and we propose to see whether it requires a properly licensed pilot to run the fire and police boats, or whether any fireman or policeman can be taken from the street and put at the wheel. There is now a civil service eligible list on file with the names of fourteen experienced pilots on it, yet the Police and Fire Departments ignore this list and assign other men to fill places to which they were never appointed."

NEW ROCHELLE'S PESTHOUSE.

The building of New Rochelle's pesthouse, in which are to be confined the two smallpox patients now in the village, went on yesterday, and by nightfall the floors had been laid and part of the sheathing put on. There has been no interference on the part of the farmers beyond protests made on Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. Peck, the Health Officer, said yesterday that the building of the pesthouse was the result of a scare for which there never had been any justification, as the two negroes merely had varioloid, and have not been confined to their beds. The pesthouse is in the Jerusalem woods, three thousand feet from the road and a thousand feet from the nearest house. It will be burned down after the patients have recovered.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This shoe, with its excellence of material and construction, its conformation to the perfect shape of a woman's foot, will appeal directly to those whose pleasure and training demand hygienic qualities, and whose taste require attractive appearance.

Walking, dress, or sport Shoes.

35 Varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
$3.50 per pair.
Sold in New York, exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ROBBERS GAG A WOMAN

Husband Absent, Two Italians Set Upon Mrs. Wilson and Child.

CAPTURED WITH THEIR BOOTY

Bronx Police Turn Out and Run Down the Robbers, Who Take to Woods —Their Victim Prostrated.

A daylight robbery, with many unusual features, occurred yesterday in the annexed district. A woman was bound and gagged in her own home, her life threatened, and her little three-year-old son roughly handled. The two robbers were captured within an hour and their booty recovered.

The scene of the robbery was a two-story frame house on Inwood Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, in which four families live.

Matthies Wilson, his wife, and two children occupy the upper portion of one side of the house. Mr. Wilson is employed by the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury Company at Morris Heights.

He went to his work as usual yesterday. Mrs. Wilson was engaged at her household duties shortly before 9 A. M., when she heard a knock at the kitchen door.

Two Italians were standing outside, in the hall. They asked for some one who did not live in the house, and then for a match. Mrs. Wilson gave them matches, and noticing that they were wet, and supposing they were employed in the neighborhood, asked them if they would step in by the fire. They had even then edged inside the door. They stepped in further and sat down. Then as Mrs. Wilson passed into another room, a sleeping room, they jumped up and followed her. One of them grabbed her by the throat and threw her across one of the beds. She struggled with him, and he hit her in the face with his fist. He drew from one of his pockets a pair of woolen mittens which were rolled in a ball. These he forced into her mouth, and taking a napkin from another pocket, he tied it over her face. He found a piece of rope in the room, and with this he fastened her hands.

The little boy, Thurston, was playing in the room, and when he saw his mother in trouble he cried out:

"I'll be good and won't cry any more if you will put me with mamma."

The second man thereupon knocked him down and threw him on to the bed across his mother. While Mrs. Wilson was struggling to release herself one of the men got an axe from the kitchen and held it over her head threatening to kill her. His companion grabbed him and took the axe away. Pillows and bed clothing were then piled over Mrs. Wilson's head, and she saw nothing more of the robbers' work.

There was a large chest in the room, securely locked. Under the bed was a toolbox. The men took a chisel from this and forced open the chest. In it was a rosewood box, inside of which there was a wallet containing $102 in bills, $120 in gold, and $5.80 in silver, and also a bank book on the Seaman's Bank for Savings calling for $1,497.98. The men took the wallet and bank book and left the house.

When Mrs. Wilson finally succeeded in releasing herself she ran to the front window and saw the men turning into Jerome Avenue.

Her cries attracted Daniel Brown, living on the ground floor of the same house, and he immediately gave chase to the men, who started along Jerome Avenue. Acting Captain James Gannon of the High Bridge Police Station, with Detective Brownell, happened along in a road wagon. The fleeing men at once dashed into the woods near by. A hasty explanation by Brown told the police officers what had happened.

Under orders, Brown ran to the police station, and Sergt. McGlynn ordered out the mounted squad of fourteen men. Capt. Gannon and the detective drove around the woods up to Morris Heights, a distance of nearly a mile.

Policeman Patrick O'Leary, on duty at Morris Heights, saw two men run out of what is known as Moss Woods toward the railroad tracks. He ordered them to stop, but instead of doing so they ran behind a fence and tried to hide.

The Captain and detective came up at this time and the three, with drawn revolvers, captured the men.

The prisoners gave their names as Jambrono Jacobo, twenty-nine years old, who said he lived at 474 Morris Avenue, and John Labone, twenty-six years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue. It was subsequently found that they did not live at those addresses. Mrs. Wilson was brought to the station and identified them. She said Jacobo was the one who had bound and gagged her.

When the men were searched the $102 in bills was found concealed in the waist band of Labone's trousers. Labone was ordered to take off his rubber boots. Gold and silver rolled out of them upon the station house floor.

In their flight from the house they dropped a well-worn alligator bag, which contained a suit of underclothing marked "T. T." This bag did not belong to the Wilsons, and the police believe that it may have been part of the plunder of some other robbery. One of the Italians was armed with a long-bladed knife and the other with an old razor. The police are convinced that some person "tipped" the men as to the fact that Wilson kept money in his house and gave them exact details as to the plan of the house.

Mrs. Wilson is quite ill as a result of her experience with the robbers. They will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court to-day.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET.

Wood Pulp Tariff and Other Matters Discussed—Banquet To-night.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association was in session at the Waldorf-Astoria all day yesterday. The appointment of an official, whose duty it shall be to consider the labor situation as particularly applicable to the publishing business, was referred to a committee with power.

Officers will be elected at the meeting this afternoon, and the number of Directors will be increased from five to seven.

At to-day's session, too, the matter of the prices of paper will be considered and there will be some talk about the tariff duties on wood pulp. Congressman D. W. Shackleford of Missouri will be one of the speakers. A committee appointed to confer with the advertising agents will report.

A banquet will be enjoyed by the members to-night.

Final Clearance Sale of
Jackets and Skirts
in our
Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store.)

Cloth Jackets, $5.00,
reduced from $12 & $15.

Cloth Jackets, $7.50,
reduced from $18 & $20.

Separate Skirts, $2.50
reduced from $6.75 & $7.50.

Homespuns—plaids—mixtures.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
will continue during this month to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns, Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d St.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A Lieutenant Colonel and Two Majors to be Chosen on Thursday—Contests for the Places.

Col. Edward Duffy has set the evening of next Thursday for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Duffy, when seen yesterday, said: "The regiment has been long enough without field officers. I find I cannot devote the time to drilling battalions that should properly fall to the Majors."

It is generally agreed that ex-Col. Denis C. McCarthy, formerly of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, will stand a good chance of being made Lieutenant Colonel. He was formerly a Major in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and is popular with the men and with many of the officers. However, it is not expected that he will be allowed to get the place without a struggle, as ex-Adjt. John Davidson, now a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, is said to have many friends in the Sixty-ninth who would like to see him second in command. Capt. Davidson was with the Sixty-ninth in the Southern camps during the Spanish war, and is said to be a favorite with Col Duffy, who, it is said, will retire soon, and desires Capt. Davidson to succeed him. It was reported yesterday that Capt. John Duffy will be in opposition to his father in the coming contests. Young Duffy is in command of Company G.

The partisans of Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B were indignant yesterday when they heard that the election had been called for March 1. Capt. McCrystal is a candidate for Major against Capt. Devlin of Company H, who is said to be the favorite of Col. Duffy. McCrystal's friends assert that the election has been called so soon after the disbandment of Company F (Capt. Griffin) for the purpose of preventing Capt. McCrystal from securing any new votes that might come into the regiment with the reorganization of the company. One of them went so far as to say that Company F was disbanded to get rid of McCrystal votes. "It is a snap game," said he, "that will bring no benefit to the plotters who put it through."

The story was circulated yesterday that Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brigade Inspector, had decided to recommend Company B, Capt. McCrystal's company, for disbandment because of small attendance. It is understood that if he does he will come into conflict with Col. Duffy.

LAUNDRY WAR MAY END.

Conference to be Held on Monday Evening to Decide Upon a Schedule.

The laundry war on the east side may end on Monday night, when a conference will be held between the Laundrymen's Protective Association, composed of the east side laundrymen other than Chinamen, and the Greater New York Chinese Laundry Association, in the hope of reaching an understanding so that the laundrymen may all work in harmony.

An attempt was made about two years ago to secure an agreement between the associations relative to a scale of prices. The negotiations fell through, however, because the Laundrymen's Protective Association, not having an $80,000 reserve fund in its treasury, could not afford to have salaried officials, and this was one of the conditions stipulated by the Chinese Laundry Association. After this prices were cut again and again. Once the Chinese Laundry Association went as low as 4 cents for a shirt and half a cent for a collar.

The present price at the Chinese laundries is 7 cents for a shirt and 1 cent for a collar. The Laundrymen's Protective Association has agreed to charge 10 cents for a shirt and 2 cents for a collar, and this is the schedule that the Chinese Laundry Association will be asked to adopt at the conference, which will be held at the apartments of Dop Sang Kong Saw, President of the Chinese Laundry Association, at 28 Mott Street, on Monday night. Dop Sang Kong Saw, when seen yesterday, said:

"We holee meetee and then pricee washee go up."

"Chuck" Connors was asked yesterday what he thought the result would be. "Chuck's" usually smiling countenance took on a troubled look as he answered:

"De only ting I ken see to it is dat we'll all have to go to wearin' dese perspirators [sweaters] wid our dress suits."

FIREMEN ON ROLL OF MERIT.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday received a report from Battalion Chief Binns which recommended that the names of Lieut. John P. Howe of Engine Company No. 21 and Firemen Alonzo Weise and Henry J. Gallagher of Engine Company No. 26 be placed on the department roll of merit for saving lives at the fire at 420 Fifth Avenue on Saturday morning last. On the recommendation of Chief Croker, Commissioner Scannell will have the names plased on the roll of merit.

HITS A NEWSBOY.

An Irish Dancing Master Resents the Crying of a British Victory.

Augustus Sheehan, a teacher of dancing at 240 West Thirty-sixth Street, was a part of the crowd on Broadway enjoying the Spring air yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in quiet contemplation of the scene about him when a little darting newsboy, planting himself just in front of Augustus, walked backward crying up into the dancing master's face:

"De British win a big victory! De Boers wiped off de eart!"

"Boy, why are you after cryin' that?" demanded the Irish dancing master, balancing himself in the first position, "don't you know that the British couldn't whip even a South American republic?"

"Go on, you're Irish; you're sore on the British, anyway, 'cause they done you up an' put de snakes out of Ireland," returned the boy, and he went on crying his extra:

"Big British victory! De Boers swiped!"

Augustus doubled up his fist, then his arm shot out.

"Now, then, yell big British victory," he said.

But the boy didn't cry his extra. He merely dug two dingy fists into his cut and bleeding lip, weeping bitterly. A crowd gathered and Policeman Pantzer of the Tenderloin station arrested Augustus and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was held there on the boy's charge.

"Now you be sure and be in Jefferson Market Court in the morning," Sergt. Burns cautioned the newsboy.

The boy promised, and a moment later his voice floated into the station house:

"Big British victory; de Boers am completely swiped!"

STREETS CLEARED OF SNOW.

Amount Earned by the Contractor Estimated at $122,191.65—Small Profits on the Work.

The work of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which had the contract for removing the snow, was finished early yesterday morning. What snow the rain left in the streets that the Street Cleaning Department had reserved for its own force was cleared away by the department itself. This work was in the east side tenement district. The administrative forces of both the department and the contractor had been at work almost day and night for four days and were glad that their labors were practically over.

Commissioner Nagle stopped in at the Snow Removal Bureau, in the little brownstone building in the City Hall Park, yesterday, and expressed himself as elated with the success of the handling of his first snow fall, and he was unstinted in his praise of the contractor's work. Superintendent Sargent, for the contractor, was kept busy all day, with his office assistants, settling accounts with employes. He said that they had paid out $40,000 for shovelers. Mr. Keller, the Assistant Superintendent of Snow Removal, who has worked most of the nights as well as in the day time, was busy receiving reports and computing accounts.

The reports returned indicated that the total number of loads of snow removed by the contractor was 232,746, which would amount to 349,119 cubic yards, for which the city pays 35 cents a cubic yard. Approximately, therefore, the snow storm cost the city on the contractor's account $122,191.65. The contractor paid for carting 32 cents a load, and this would make the cartage account amount to $74,478.72. This, added to the $40,000 paid for shoveling, would amount to $114,478.72, which would leave a balance of less than $8,000 for the contractor. Out of this he had to pay his office force, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors, and about 120 foremen, cutting down his profit to a small figure, while it was said that preliminary expenses would wipe out all profit and leave the contractor well behind. The preliminary expenses, however, must be considered after a whole Winter's business, and more storms may place the balance on the other side of the account. The contracting company also owns several hundred carts, and it was said that this, when allowed for, would make a change in the apparent results.

O'Neill's.

The Best Corset for American Women Is

La Vida

It is strictly hand made, French gored, bias cut and all whalebone. It surpasses in wearing qualities and fit and equals in finish the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

Some Reasons why they are better for the American Women than the Imported Corset.

BECAUSE they are fitted to American models when manufactured, and consequently fit the American figure. *The imported corsets are fitted to the French figure*, and consequently do not.

BECAUSE, fitting the American figure, they are health-giving, their shape removing the overtax on the heart, increasing the mental and physical capacity, improving the digestion and assimilation, and giving new life and ambition to the wearer.

BECAUSE they are adapted to *any* style of dress, for they are made to fit the American figure, and a corset fitting correctly will enable any practical modiste to give the wearer entire satisfaction in the fit of her gown, *no matter what the style of her costume may be.*

BECAUSE, although superior in every way, they are 50 per cent. cheaper in price than the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

EXPERT FITTERS IN ATTENDANCE.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The New York Times
Saturday Review

Features To-morrow:

THREE UNRELATED BOOKS
Byington's "Puritan as Colonist," Roy Devereux's "Side Lights on South Africa," and Christian's "Caroline Islands." Reviewed by GEORGE H. WARNER.

BALZAC.
The Beginnings of His Career as an Author. By WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

WHY "ENGLAND."
Laurence Hutton Asks a Pertinent Question.

WASHINGTON.
Leila Herbert's Interesting Sketch of His Homes—Her Untimely Death and the Promise Her Youth Gave.

LIBRARIANSHIP.
Valuable Essays by Richard Garnett of the British Museum.

JOWETT.
A Volume Supplementary to His Life and Letters—Some of His Short Sayings.

A LADY OF OLD YEARS,
And the Unacknowledged Salon She Maintained in Northampton, Mass.

LESSONS BOOK SALES TEACH.
What the Records of Auction Prices Show.

THREE THAT SHINE LIKE STARS.
These Three Are Books.

ROBERT S. HAWKER.
Phases of the Life of That Interesting Man.

DEDICATIONS.
Some of the Interesting Ones in Books.

PRIVATEERS.
Mr. Maclay's History of American Ones—A Stirring Record.

BEST OF THE THREE.
Readers Give Their Views as to "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," and "Hugh Wynne."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

REDEEMED EGYPT.
What the English Are Doing for Its Political Reorganization and Development.

WHITTIER.
A Famous Dinner in his Honor—Women Not Invited—A Forgotten Skit.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT HIS POST.

A Williamsburg Policeman Commits Suicide While on Duty.

Policeman William G. Dressel, forty years old, attached to the Greenpoint Avenue Station, in Williamsburg, committed suicide at Quay and West Streets yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver while on patrol duty.

Dressel lived with his wife and four small children at 34 Ten Eyck Street. He was appointed a patrolman eight years ago, and soon afterward he was stricken with a chronic ailment of the stomach, and was ill when he reported for duty yesterday evening. Four hours later Frank Williams of 156 Guernsey Street found Dressel's body lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk.

William A. Lyons Discharged.

William A. Lyons of 130 Fulton Street, President of the Guarantee Investment Company, was discharged yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court. Lyons was arrested three days ago on a charge of having obtained money under false pretenses. His arrest was made at the instance of a newspaper, which charged him with having run a business similar to that of the Miller Syndicate. Magistrate Cornell held him in $2,000 bail for examination yesterday. Nobody appeared, however, to press the charges, and Emanuel Friend, the counsel for the newspaper, asked Magistrate Mott to discharge the prisoner.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss.) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CriterionTheatre, B'way & 44th St Evgs., 8:20 Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées Sat.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—Herald.
Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

WALLACK'S—SPECIAL
SUNDAY EVENING, —FEB. 25TH.
11th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.
TREASURER'S CLUB OF AMERICA.
GREAT BILL! HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK. 42d., B'w'y&7th av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
MONDAY EV'G, FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last 2 nights. Last Mat. Sat.
NEXT MONDAY, M'LLE FIFI
MODJESKA, Assisted by John E. Kellerd.
Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

The New York Broadway to Tokio, Broadway, Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. 44-45 St. Wed. & Sat. at 2. NO SMOKING AT MATINEES.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT Annual Vaudeville Benefit.
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.
An enormous programme of star acts.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3:30.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 15th Week. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU A GREAT BIG GO.
AUNT HANNAH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night, "IM WEISSEN ROES'L."
Sat. Mat. & Night, "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert. (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Oceller, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 26, at 8. LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7 precisely, third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 28, at 8, Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely, first performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, March 2, at 7:30, Wagner's Opera, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
WITH EXPLANATION BY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fourth Concert, Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mme. SZUMOWSKA
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, Feb 26 at 3 o'clk. FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg
Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used. Prior to Pacific Coast Tour. Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Second Humorous and Musical Recital. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee
Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH.
Brown University vs. Columbia University.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. FLO. IRWIN, Cont. Perf.
15c., 25, 50c. Anderson, Appleton & Co. Polly Holmes, M'v'gPic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 24TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. LAST DAY.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. MATINEE SATURDAY. Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! THE PRINCESS CHIC! LAST MAT. but one! TO-MORROW!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, THORNE & CARLETON. BLANCH RING, SMITH & COOK, DOLAN & LENHARR, CONROY & McDONALD.